THE ERIE OBSERVER.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., Proprietors. | FONWARD. | $1 50 A YEAR, in Advance.

VOLUME 22. | SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1852. | NUMBER 51.

Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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A GOOD assortment of Carpet Bags and Satchels, on hand at the store of SENNETT & CO.

Poetry and Miscellany.

MY WIFE.

Long years ago I met a child,
As through the world I past,
She was the first star of my life—
The dearest, and the last.
An angel child, by some strange fate,
To earth a dweller driven,
Who brought her virtues to my heart,
And left her wings in heaven.

I dreamt not, that this child of love
Would mine forever be,
That she had come to tread this world,
This weary world, with me.
But as in kindness, side by side,
We wandered, day by day,
The more I loved her, and the more
She seemed inclined to stay.

'Twas strange, that from that very hour
I never knew a care,
But seemed through some unearthly power,
A pleasant thing to bear;
And if perchance her gentle eye
E'er marked a tear in mine,
'Twas turned to smiles by her kind heart,
And treasured on its shrine.

Around my growing destiny
Her hopes all centered were,
For much I tried to make this world
A pleasant home to her;
And still within she seemed content
To bear its rougher part,
Together with the joys she found
Whilst nestling at my heart.

And thus together, hand in hand,
We trod this vale of tears;
Our youth departing, but our love
Increasing with our years,
Forgetting all that outward world,
Made up of grief and sin,
But loving more the world above,
And a bright world within.

The cheek that closely presses mine,
Is furrowed now by years,
For we have known the cares of life,
And we have wept its tears;
But God was ever kind to us,
Although the world was cold,
And we are growing happier,
As we are growing old.

There seems a brighter world in view,
A home from sorrow free,
A dwelling of eternal years,
For my dear wife and me.
And O! the angel of my youth,
So good, and very fair,
I know will take her wings again,
And be my angel there.—*Home Journal.*

THE MYSTERIES OF A MURDER;

OR THE TWIN BROTHERS.

Fredrich Count T——, and his brother Franz, two years younger than himself, were the last representatives of one of the ancient houses in Germany. From their parents side their fortune was not very considerable, but Franz, the younger brother, was looked upon as eventually one of the wealthiest nobles in the land, from the circumstance of his mother's sister, Baroness M——, having conceived a perfect passion for him, ere he was well out of the cradle; and having declared, to himself and all the world, that he alone, after her death, should inherit her vast possessions.

When the boys had reached the respective ages of twelve and ten, their father was appointed Guardian to the young Countess de G——, then a child nine years old, and the orphan and only daughter of Count T——'s bosom friend. Wilhelmine's infancy gave forth all promise of grace and beauty which her riper youth so largely fulfilled, and, naturally enough, she soon became the object of both brothers' care and attention.

When his eldest son had attained the age of fifteen, Count T—— died leaving the education of his sons, and of Mademoiselle de G——, to be completed by his widow, a handsome, weak, vain woman, and yet weaker and vainer mother. Madame de T—— thought nothing upon this earth so perfect as her son Franz; and whatever good instincts or qualities the boy had by nature (and he had many) were destroyed or distinguished by overweening selfishness and pride, and by a violence of temper, the furious outbreaks of which led him (whilst the fit was on) almost to the verge of insanity. Fredrich, on the contrary, though selfish and proud to fully as high a degree as his brother, was of a milder temper and more conciliating disposition. The two boys were seemingly much attached to one another, and nearly equally so to Mademoiselle de G——.

Wilhelmine, however, showed a decided preference for Franz, and, by the time she had attained the age of *seventeen, it became pretty well evident to all the world* that these two were destined one day to be man and wife. The elder brother was perhaps a little grieved at Mademoiselle de G——'s preference for Franz, but there was, at any rate, no disappointment in his pain; for he had, from his earliest childhood, been accustomed to look upon the latter as more favored than himself in every respect.

It often happened that the Countess T—— and her family spent several weeks together at one or other of the country seats of her sister, Baroness M——, and, on such occasions, the aunt would sometimes carry off her darling Franz, and, when they were all alone, show him rich jewels to be worn by Wilhelmine, when she should be his wife. Upon one of these occasions, Baroness said to her nephew, who was then near nineteen:

"Franz, I have lately been reflecting much upon a point nearly connected with your future destinies. The fortune I leave you is immense, and numbers you amongst the twenty or thirty very largest proprietors in Germany; but it comes not from me, but from the family whose home I now bear, and, indirectly, you will be indebted to my husband, whose generosity left me absolutely and unconditionally mistress of all he possessed.—I know I wrong no one by making you my heir, since distant cousins are all that would have remained to Baron M——, having no children of his own. Still, something is in justice due to his memory, and it is my wish that you should assume the name joined to your own."

Franz sprang from his seat.

"I!" exclaimed he, in great astonishment "I take the name of M——? I, whose ancestors were allied to the first Henry who filled the imperial throne? I ally my glorious name to theirs! my arms to the escutcheon of a family which does not count three centuries, and whose founder was an Augsburgher Goldsmith! I! I would not do it for all the gold in christendom!"

"For all the gold in christendom, I can understand," replied his aunt; "but for me, Franz—would you not do it for my sake?"

The denial was a positive one.

"No," said Franz; "I would not do it were my father to rise out of the tomb to ask it of me."

"Good!" rejoined Madame de M——, "We will say no more about it." Neither did she, and there that portion of the incident ended.

A few months later, Fredrich made an absence of several days, without saying whither he had gone. On his return, he came straight to his mother's apartment, and, taking his brother's hand—

"Franz," said he, gravely, "I have come from our aunt's, who sent for me while you were at D——. You have offended her mortally, and she has altered her will!" (Franz turned pale, and an involuntary movement betrayed his agitation.) "Fear nothing," continued his brother, "she has made me her heir; but you know me well enough to believe that I will never take advantage of such a piece of injustice and caprice. You remain, in all intents and purposes, what you were before in my eyes—my aunt's sole and absolute heir; and when, at her death, her property comes into my hands, it will merely be transmitted into yours. That was my purpose in coming hither, and that is what I had to say to you, Franz."

The two brothers embraced, and as they were about separating—

"And will you consent," inquired the younger one, "to adopt the name of M——?"

"Our aunt does not ask it of me," was the answer.—"She says she has no right to demand from me, as so from you, a sacrifice prompted by affection and gratitude, and she avows that she leaves me her fortune out of the mere determination to punish you; and for no other reason."

Two years after Madame de M—— died, and at her death, Mademoiselle de G—— alone was with her.

The settlement of the Baroness' affairs was a considerable work, and required both time and attention in no slight degree. As publicity was, up to a very late period in Germany, banished from everything in the shape of legal transactions, it was easy to conceal the change in the testamentary dispositions of the defunct lady; and beyond the men of business employed and sworn to secrecy, no one was aware of what had happened. The Countess T—— even (such was the will of the brothers) still believed her favorite son to have inherited his property entire. Mademoiselle de G—— had, with her guardian's permission, accepted an invitation given to her by a distant relation of her own to stay a few weeks at the residence, ——— town, and thither Franz had more than once gone over to see her. Upon the occasion of one of these visits, something in her manner had struck him, and he had abruptly taken his leave. After a few moments' consideration, he went straight to his brother's abode, a splendid hotel belonging to the M—— succession. When he entered Count Fredrich's room the latter turned deadly pale; and you might have seen, before a word was spoken, that something wrong was there —— that a gulf yawned between those two, and held them asunder.

Franz—delicately, at first, and then determinedly—reminded his brother, of his spontaneous promise touching their aunt's inheritance; but neither determination nor delicacy won, this time, any direct answer from Count Fredrich. He sought refuge in one pretext after another, until at length his brother lost all patience, and threw off all restraint.

"What *mean't your readiness to act rightly two years* back, or what means your hesitation now?" demanded Franz with threatening aspect.

Fredrich muttered some reply, in which the name of "Wilhelmine" was audible. His brther sprang from his seat—

"Wilhelmine!" echoed he. "What can you have to do with her?"

"My aunt, upon her death-bed made her promise to wed her heir——"

"Well!" pursued Count Franz, "and your plighted word to restore everything to me? Am I not her rightful heir?"

"I have sworn to Wilhelmine—" faltered Fredrich.

"You lie!" screamed Franz; and, had not the elder brother warded off the blow aimed at him by the younger, his last hour would probably have been told, but, strong as was Franz, Fredrich was stronger still, and he rescued his own life, and rattling at the same instant, left his disinherited brother to his reflections and his despair.

But if despair be really felt, he was too proud to show it. The same evening he wrote a letter to Mademoiselle de G——, which, however, full of contemptuous irony, bore no trace of wounded affection, and the next day he set out for a journey into Northern Germany.

It was, alas! too true that Wilhelmine, so soon as she learnt from Madame de M—— the alteration of her will, had resolved also upon a transfer in her own affections and had contrived to let Count Fredrich know that the love he had not hitherto dared to avow, might now, if he choose, meet its recompense. Fredrich loved Wilhelmine to idolatry—there was the secret; and to that love he gave up everything—even his honor, even the probability of domestic happiness—for he knew that he was accepted as a suiter for the sake of his fortune only.

Time went by, and, at the end of six months, Franz returned to D——, where nothing was talked of but the approaching marriage of his brother with Mademoiselle de G——. Had he presumed too much upon his own strength, upon his own acquired indifference towards Wilhelmine? This was yet a mystery to himself; but certain it is that from the moment he beheld her again, surrounded with all the anticipated splendors of a station it should have been in his power to offer her, and transporting her newly affianced bridegroom into a seventh heaven of delusive joy by her pretended attachment—from that moment Franz became a prey to jealousy, hate, and a blind thirst for revenge. The work of the tempter was done.

The marriage was to be celebrated in ten days. A portion of the family diamonds of Madame de Me—— were at a country residence of hers, distant about ten miles from D——, and Fredrich set out, one afternoon, to fetch a certain necklace which his bride wished to wear at the nuptial ball. When he was about to return, the regisseur of the chateau pressed him not to go alone, but to take with him, at least, Johann, the *game*-keeper who was standing by, leaning on his gun. This, however, he refused, and springing on his horse, went his way beneath the rising moon. There were two roads to D——, one by which was termed the Markt Stape—a dusty chaussee, encumbered by wagons and peasants' carts—the other, somewhat longer, but beautifully picturesque, through the forest. Count Fredrich chose the latter, and, half an hour after he had left his deceased aunt's park-gate, he was as deep in the woods as his own love-like pre-occupation—somewhat deeper, too, for before he had journeyed very far, he had lost his way, and was alone in the midst of briery paths, tangled copses, and stony ravines, which were to him utterly unknown. The moon shone in all her purest lustre, and to the solitary traveller was enabled, by her brilliant light, see that his watch marked nearly 10 o'clock. He had just emerged from the deep shadow of a wood of pines, and found himself upon the edge of a sandy hill, leading down between thick plantations, on either side, to a valley at the opposite extremity of which a number of lights indicated some tolerably large town, probably D—— The descent was so steep that he thought it prudent to dismount, and, passing, the bridle rein over his arm, he commenced his down-ward progress on foot. With some difficulty he reached the bottom, and when there, cast a reconnoitering glance around.

A straight path lay rather to the left; whilst to the right the moon's rays were reflected in a large pond, surrounded with blooming heather to its very edge, and in parts overgrown with wild iris and water lilies.

The spot was so wildly beautiful, the night so serene, that Fredrich stopped for an instant in contemplation. But this was an instant stolen from Wilhelmine, and he hastily gathered up the reins of his horse, and put his foot in the stirrup. But never was Count Fredrich to sit in a saddle more, and never was his gallant steed to bear again his living load. The stillness of the night was broken by the sharp report of a gun or pistol, and—with hand falling from the mane, and foot gliding from the flank—the lonely horseman sank to earth without cry or groan. Almost simultaneous with his fall was heard a plash, as of something heavily dropping into water; then arose a cry so fearful it might have aroused the eternal sleepers, and from out a thicket darted the figure of a man, who flung himself, with every mark of the wildest agony, upon the corpse.

It was Franz, the fratricide!

The details are useless. The crime was committed, the victim sent to his long account by a brother's hand, and that brother, seized with harrowing remorse, instantaneously upon the perpetration of the horrid deed, denounced himself to the magistrate of D—— as the murderer. The trial was not a long one, for there was little or nothing to unravel, since the criminal withheld no detail of his guilt, but called loudly and unceasingly down upon his head the vengence of both God and man. The body was submitted to the process of dissection, nevertheless, and the bullet was found to have literally traversed the heart, thus causing immediate and total suspension of vitality. Franz was condemned, but not to death. His bitter, despairing repentance, and the provocation given him by his brother, were taken into consideration, and he was sentenced to hard labor in the mines of—— for life.

His mother went mad during the trial, and never recovered her reason. What became of the Countess Wilhelmine, no one seemed to know, and after the lapse of a year or so, she was forgotten, and so was the tragedy of the T—— family, when an event occurred which suddenly recalled the awful story to every one's mind.—A noted poacher and thief, who had for years rendered the neighboring forest insecure, was seized, and brought to trial at D——. Amongst the witnesses, an elderly man swore to his having once had the prisoner under his orders, as game-keeper, in the service of Baroness M——, whose steward or regisseur he, the witness, had been. The crimes laid to Johann L——'s charge being amply proved, he was condemned to death; but the day before his execution, he made a general confession of all his sins, not only to the minister of God, but to the director of the prison also. Something contained in these revelations was judged so important that an express was dispatched to the highest authority, and Johann L——'s execution was deferred.

An order was also sent to the overseers of the mines at ——, and one of the convicts was dispatched instantaneously to D——. That convict was Count Franz T——, so changed that his mother, had she enjoyed the use of her senses, could not have recognized him.—He was made to submit, as it were, to his trial over again, and with great difficulty induced to recall every particular connected with the crime of his brother's death. In the midst of this, which was a private examination, a man entered the apartment, holding a gun in one hand, and a bullet, brown and rusty-looking, in the other. He approached the examining judge with marks of some strong yet strange emotion of his countenance.

"It fits!" said he, in a low, mysterious tone.

"Is that the bullet?" asked the magistrate—and upon the other's affirmative reply—"Good!" added he, "you may go."

The one object which now absorbed seemingly all the judge's attention, was the discovery of the pistol with which Franz had shot his brother. For some time the convict could not furnish any information on this point, until at length he remembered that, at the very moment of seeing his victim fall, he had flung it from him, and had heard it fall into the pond behind him.

The pond was dragged and the pistol found, and Count Franz was again sent for before the judges. In one corner of the apartment stood a ruffianly looking fellow in a prison garb, watched over by two soldiers.

"Count Franz," said the magistrate, "fifteen years ago you were condemned for the murder of your brother, whom you waylaid on the 17th of August, 183—, in the forest of S——, and against whose life you took aim with a pistol."

Franz kept his eyes fixed steadily upon the ground, and neither moved or seemed to have more animation than a figure of stone.

"Count Franz T——," continued the judge, "you did not kill your brother. There stands his murderer!"

The convict started—a flush passed over his features, and then, as they relapsed into their former rigidity, he shrugged his shoulders with an air of melancholy, and almost contemptuous incredulity.

The judge repeated his words, and picking up something from the table before him—

"Here," said he, "is the bullet which shot Count Friedrich T——," (Franz shudderingly averted his gaze,) "and here the carbine whence it was projected," and he showed how exactly the ball fitted the muzzle of the gun. Then, taking in his hand a pistol—

"Count Franz T——," he added, solemnly, "here is the pistol you employed, as it was found last night, buried in the mud of the pond, where you had thrown it.—Not only this bullet cannot, by any mortal means, be adapted to it, but it is now as it has been for fifteen years—undischarged!"

At these words the convict's stony immobility gave way—he rushed forward with a cry so harrowing that the very murderer Johann shivered at the sound, but ere he could reach the pistol held out to him by the magistrate's hand—ere he could hear the latter's concluding words—"You are free, Count Franz T——," he had dropped upon the floor in a fit.

For months after his release from prision, Count Franz T—— lay upon a bed of sickness, wandering between reason and insanity; and when he acquired a *perfect mastery of the truth*, and knew that, although guilty of the moral crime of the will, he was innocent of the act of his brother's death—it was to consecrate what remained to him of life and energy to the work of expiation. He retired to the Convent of M——, and took orders and the habit of a Franciscan.

Two words will explain all the circumstances of Count Friedrich's murder: Johann, when the count refused his escort through the wood, followed him, meaning to kill him, and steal the diamond necklace whereof he knew him to be the bearer. Franz, goaded on by jealousy and revenge, had dogged his brother's steps to and from the chateau of their aunt, with the same fell purpose. Both fired at the self-same instant, but the count's pistol hung fire; and when, after casting it from him, he sprang from the thicket, actuated by sudden remorse, and threw himself on his brother's corpse, the real assassin, fearing discovery, fled.

☞ Did anybody ever hear the story of two bachelor brothers, down in Tennessee, who had lived a cat-and-dog sort of life to their own and the neighborhood's discomfort, for a good many years, but who having been at a camp-meeting, were slightly convicted, and concluded to reform.

"Brother Tom," says one, when they had arrived at their home, "let us sit down now, and I'll tell you what we'll do. You tell me of all my faults, and I'll tell you of yourn, and so we'll know how to go about mendin' of 'em."

"Good," says brother Tom.

"Well, you begin."

"No, you begin, brother Joe."

"Well, in the first place, you know, brother Tom, you *will lie.*"

Crack! goes brother Tom's "paw" between brother Joe's "blinkers," and a considerable of a "scrimmage" ensues, until, in the course of ten minutes, neither are able to "come up to time," and the reformation was postponed *sine die.*—*New York Spirit.*

THE DANCING GIRLS OF THE EAST.

A NIGHT'S ADVENTURE, BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

In traveling on the Nile between Thebes and [illegible], Mr. Taylor and his companions came across two of the celebrated Almehs, or dancing-women of the East, who had been banished to Esneh, and they concluded to indulge themselves with witnessing their performance.—By my direction, (says Mr. T.) our raise procured a large room, had it cleared, engaged the performers and musicians, and took the cushions of our cabin to make us a stately seat. If one should engage Tripler Hall and hire a company of ballet-dancers to perform for his special amusement, the fact would shake the pillars of New York society, but here it is different. Every one gets amused on his own hook. About eight o'clock, accompanied by Achmet, our Theban guide, the rais of our vessel and our favorite sailor, Ali, we set out for our rendezvous. Ali is the most gentleman-like Arab I ever saw. His appearance is always neat and orderly, but on this particular evening his white turban was sprucer than ever, and his blue mantle hung as gracefully on his shoulders as the cloak of a Spanish grandee. He followed behind us, rejoicingly bearing the chibouks, as we walked under the moonlit columns of Luxor. We passed around the corner of the temple and ascended a flight of stone steps, to one of the upper chambers. It was a room about thirty *feet long by fifteen wide, with a roof of palm logs, covered* with thatch. The floor rested on the ceiling of the ancient sanctuary. Our ship-lanterns were already suspended from the roof, and a few candles, stuck in empty bottles' completed the illumination.

We were politely received and conducted to the divan, formed impromptu of a large *cafass* or hen-coop, covered with a carpet and cushions. We seated ourselves upon it, with legs crossed Moslem-wise, while our attendants ranged themselves on the floor on our left, and Ali stood on the right, ready to replenish the pipes. Opposite to us sat the two Almehs, with four attendant dancers, and three female singers, and beside them the music, consisting of two drums, a tamborine, and a squeaking Arab violin. Our crew, *shining in white turbans, were ranged* near the door, with a number of invited guests, so that the whole company amounted to upwards of forty persons. On our entrance the Almehs rose, came forward and greeted us, touched our hands to the lips and forehead. They then sat down, drank each a small glass of *arakee*, and while the drum thumped and the violin drawled a monotonous prelude to the dance, we had leisure to scrutinize their dress and features.

The two famed dancseres bore Arabic names which were translated to us as the Orange-Blossom and the Apple-Blossom. The first was of medium size, with an olive complexion, and regular, though not handsome features. She wore a white dress, fitted like a vest from the shoulders to the hips, with short, flowing sleeves, under which her black hair escaped in two shining braids.—The Apple-Blossom, who could not have been more than fifteen years old, was small and slightly formed, dark-skinned, and might have been called beautiful, but for a defect in one of her eyes. Her dress was of dark crimson silk, with trowsers and armlets of white gauze, and a red cap, so covered with coins that it nearly resembled a hemlet of golden scales, with a fringe falling on each side of her face. Three of the other assistants were dressed in white, with shawls of brilliant patterns bound around the waist. The fourth was a Nubian slave, named Zekhara, whose shining black face looked wonderfully picturesque under the scarlet mantle which enveloped it like a turban, and fell in long folds almost to her feet. Among the singers was one named Bamba, who is the only really beautiful Egyptian I have *ever* seen. Her features were large, but perfectly regular, and her long, thick, silky hair hung loose nearly to her shoulders before its gleaming mass was gathered into braids. Her teeth were even, and white as pearls, and the lids of her large black eyes were stained with *kohl*, which gave them a languishing, melancholy expression. She was a most consummate actress; for she no sooner saw that we noticed her face than she assumed the most indifferent air in the world and did not look at us again. But during the whole evening every movement was studied. The shawl was disposed in more graceful folds about her head; the hair was tossed back from her shoulders; the hand, tinged with henna, held the jasmine tube of her pipe in a hundred different attitudes, and only on leaving did she lift her eyes as if first aware of our presence and wish us *"bona sera"*—the only Italian words she knew—with the most musical accent of which an Arab voice is capable. Meanwhile, the voices of the women mingled with the shrill, barbaric tones of the violin, and the prelude passed into a measured song of long, unvarying cadences, which the drums and tamborine accompanied with rapid beats. The Orange-blossom and one of her companions took the floor, after drinking another glass of arakee and tightening the shawls around their hips. The dance commenced with a slow movement, both hands being lifted above the head, while the jingling bits of metal on their shawls and two miniature cymbals of brass, fastened to the thumb and middle finger, kept time to the music. As the dancers became animated, their motions were more rapid and violent, and the measure was marked, not in pirouette and flying bounds, as on the boards of Frank theatres, but by a most wonderful command over the muscles of the chest and limbs. Their frames vibrated with the music like the string of the violin, and as the song grew wild and stormy towards its close, the movements, had they not accorded with it, would have resembled those of a person seized with some violent nervous spasms. After this had continued for an incredible length of time, and I expected to see the Almehs fall exhausted to the earth, the music ceased and they stood before us calm and cold, with their breathing not perceptibly hurried. The dance had a second part, of a very different character. Still with their lifted hands striking the little cymbals, they marked a circle of springing bounds, in which their figures occasionally reminded me of the dancing nymphs of Greek sculpture. The instant before touching the floor, as they hung in the air with the head bent forward, one foot thrown behind, and both arms extended above the head, they were drawn on the background of the dark hall, like forms taken from the frieze of a temple to Bacchus or Pan.

Eastern politeness did not require us to cry "brava!" or "encore!" *so we merely handed our pipes* to Ali, to be filled a second time. Our old Theban guide, however, was so enraptured that he several times ejeculated: *"tsib keteer!"* (very good indeed!) and Rais Hassan's dark face beamed all over with delight. The circle of white turbaned heads in the rear looked on complacently, and our guard, who stood in the moonlight before the open door, almost forgot his duty in his enjoyment of the spectacle. I shall never forget the wild, fantastic picture we saw that night in the ruins of Luxor,

The Apple-Blossom, who followed in a dance with one named Bakhita, pleased me far better. She added a thousand graceful embellishments to the monotonous of the music; and her dance, if barbaric, was poetic as her native palm-tree. She was lithe as a serpent, and agile as a young panther, and some of her movements were most extraordinary, in the nerve and daring required to execute them and to introduce them without neglecting the rhythm of the dance. More than once she sank slowly back, bending her knee forward, till her head and shoulders touched the floor, and then, quick as a flash, shot flying into the air, her feet alighted in exact time with the thump of the drum. She had the power of moving her body from side to side, so that it curved like a snake from the hips to the shoulders, and once I thought that, like Lamia, she was about to resume her ancient shape, and slip out of sight through some hole in the ruined walls. One of the dances was a sort of pantomime, which she and Bakhita accompanied with their voices—clear, shrill, ringing tones, which never faltered for a moment, or varied a hair's breadth from the [illegible] while every muscle was agitated with the exertion of [illegible] movements. The song was pervaded with a strange, pas[illegible] *tremolo*, unlike anything I ever heard before. The burden was: "I am alone; my family and my friends are all dead. Come, then, to me, and be my beloved, for I have no other to love me." Her gestures exhibited a singular mixture of the abandonment of grief and love. While her body swayed to and fro, the longing of sad rhythm of the words, she raised both arms behind her head, till the long sleeves fell back and covered her face; then opening them in wistful entreaty, sang the last line of the chorus, and bringing her hands to her forehead, relapsed into grief again. Apparently the prayer is answered, for the concluding movement expressed a delirious joy.

We listened to the music and looked on the dancers for more than two hours, but at length the twangling of the violin and the never-ending drum-thumps began to set our teeth on edge, and we unfolded our cramped legs and got down from the divan. The lantern was unswung, the candle-ends taken from the empty bottles, the Almehs received their fees and went off rejoicing, and we left the chambers of Luxor to the night wind and the moon.

A Shipwreck on the Rhine.

A correspondent of the New York Post gives the following amusing anecdote of a shipwreck on the Rhine:

"I must tell you of a shipwreck—yes, a shipwreck upon the Rhine, a little stream about fifty yards wide, and only two or three feet deep! We had made tolerable progress up to one o'clock, when the machinery came to a stop, and the French hands went to shouting and running about the little deck, like so many monkeys stark mad. What they said, or what had happened, it was impossible for the best scholar and most sagacious man on board to divine; but after the most diligent inquiries, we at last discovered that the main shaft of the engine was broken. The wind was sweeping down the gorge of the river in a perfect gale; the current was extremely rapid, while there was, directly in front of us, a stone bridge, with sharp projecting abutments. It was seen by all at a glance, that if the long frail boat, with her heavy cargo, should dash broadside against the bridge, she must inevitably break into bits, like a pipe stem, and the passengers looked earnest and terrified. The captain dropped his anchor astern to check her headway, but the force of the wind and current together, enabled the vessel to drag it after her as if it had been a mere chip on the water. What was then to be done no one seemed to know, when a tall fellow from Kentucky, that I had not before observed, rose straight from his seat, like the blade of a jacknife springing out of the handle, and shouted in one of the most unquestionable western dialects, 'Why, in hell's name, don't you send that boat out with a rope and hitch on to one of them trees thar?' which being interpreted to the captain, gave him the first practical idea he seemed to have had for a considerable length of time. He adopted the suggestion, and in less than five minutes the boat swung quietly around to one shore, with her nose, however, smiling suspiciously at the bridge."

PRECOCITY OF INTELLECT.—Chatterton wrote all his beautiful things, exhausted all *hopes of life*, and saw nothing better than death, at the age of eighteen. Burns and Byron died in their thirty-seventh year, and, doubtless, the strength of their genius was over. Raffaelle, after filling the world with divine beauty, perished also a thirty-seven: Mezart earlier. These might have produced still greater works. On the other hand, Handel was forty-eight before he gave the world "assurance of a man." Dryden came up to London from the provinces, dressed in Norwich drugget, somewhat above the age of thirty, and did not even then know that he could write a single line of poetry; yet what towering vigour and swinging ease appeared all at once in "Glorious John." Milton had, indeed, written "Comus" at twenty-eight, but he was upwards of fifty when he began his great work. Cowper knew not his own might, till he was far beyond thirty, and his "Task" was not written till about his fiftieth year. Sir Walter Scott was also upwards of thirty before he published his "Minstrelsy," and all his greatness was yet to come.

DON'T FRET.—It is unamiable. A fretting man or woman is one of the most unlovely objects in the world. A wasp is a comfortable housemate in comparison—it only stings when disturbed. But an habitual fretter buzzes if he don't sting, with or without provocation. "It is better to dwell in the corner of a house-top than with a brawling woman in a wide house." It is useless; it sets no broken *bones, stops no leaks*, gathers no spilt milk, cements no smashed pitchers, cures no spoiled hay, and changes no east winds. It affects nobody but the fretter himself. Children or servants cease to respect the authority or obey the orders of a complaining, worrisome, exacting parent or master. They know that "barking dogs don't bite," and and fretters don't strike; and they conduct themselves accordingly.

NEW'S BOY WIT.—A gentleman crossing one of the New York ferries was accosted by one of those peripatetic venders of cheap literature and weekly newspapers, who are to be found in shoals about all our public places, with "Bay Bulwer's last work, sir? Only two shillin'." The gentleman willing to have a laugh with the urchin, said, "Why I am Bulwer myself!" Off went the lad, and whispered to another, at a little distance, exciting his wonderment at the information he had to impart. Eyeing the pretended author of Pelham with a kind of awe, he approached him timidly, and holding out a pamphlet, said modestly, "Buy the Women of England, sir! You're not Mrs. Ellis, are you?" Of course the proposed sale was effected.

☞ Parson Brownlow, the eccentric whig editor of a Tennessee paper, says that every whig candidate for the Presidency has an especial friend in Congress who can vouch for his orthodoxy on all subjects likely to come into the canvass, and who is authorised to

Political and General News.

A Murder.—A most horrible occurrence took place in New York on Friday last. A man named Thomas Kennedy, residing at No. 71 West Twenty-fifth street, on Thursday afternoon persuaded a boy, about seven years old, named Joseph White, the son of one of his neighbors, to drink some brandy with him in a grocery store of Henry Techin, on the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue. On his way to this Store, Kennedy met an older brother of the boy White, whom he also induced to partake of the liquor. Each of them drank a glass of brandy here, and Kennedy afterwards gave the younger brother Joseph, another glass at his own house. This made the child quite insensible, in which condition he was taken home by Kennedy, who told his mother what he had done.

The poor woman, not understanding the full extent of the injury, and believing that her son was sleeping away the effects of the liquor, did not administer any remedies for several hours. At length, becomming alarmed for his safety, she procured some melted butter and poured it down the child's throat, supposing it would make him discharge the brandy from his stomach. This, however, proving ineffectual, she sent for Dr. Winter, but the child was now beyond all chance of recovery, and, although some medicine was administered to him, he died about four o'clock, Saturday morning. Notice was sent to the Coroner, who on ascertaining the particulars, directed his assistant Dr. Budd, to subpoena Techin, the clerk in Techin's Store.

He, Techin, but refused to attend. The Coroner, when informed of his refusal went to the store himself, and ordered both Techin and his clerk to appear before him as witnesses. Upon their still refusing, Dr. Budd went behind the counter and arrested Techin. A desperate struggle ensued, during which Boorfrank took a pistol from one of the shelves and was about discharging it at Dr. Budd, when he released his grasp on Techin, who immediately seized the pistol and attempted to shoot the Coroner.—In this attempt he was defeated by Dr. Budd, who struck him to the floor by a blow on the temple. At this juncture Dr. Winter arrived, and with his assistance Techin and his clerk were both arrested and given into the custody of the police.

An inquest was held on the body on Saturday night, and several witnesses were examined, among whom was the brother of the deceased, whose testimony agreed with the foregoing accounts in all the important particulars. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that "the boy, James White, came to his death by having drank an excessive quantity of brandy, administered by Thomas Kennedy on the 22d inst.

Kennedy, who caused the boy's death, has not been arrested.

The Explosion of the Steamer Glencoe.—We find in the St. Louis 'Intelligencer' the following account of the dying statement by John Ryan, one of the Assistant Engineers on board the Steamer Glencoe:

A short time previous to his death, Mr. Ryan called those in his room, among whom were his two brothers, residants of Alton, Mr. Samuel Rogers, a respectable brass founder on North Maine Street, and others, and told them that he desired to make a statement previous to his death, which, he felt assured was near at hand.

He then went on to state that, on the evening of the arrival of the Glencoe at this port, himself and George Buchanan first engineer of the boat, were on watch. Some time before reaching port, he [Ryan] tried the water in the boilers and found it very low, he called to B., and informed him of the fact, and received some evasive answer. He again tried the water, and again called to Buchanan, who told him to mind his business, that there was water enough in the boilers, and he would take her with it to St. Louis or to h—l.

Not satisfied, Ryan expostulated and Buchanan told him in substance that it was his (Buchanan's) watch, and that he (Ryan) had nothing to do with pumping up, and, moreover, that if he (Ryan) had his way he would have the water from the boilers, running out at the top of the chimneys. Subsequently Buchanan remarked that the boat was making good time, and he would take her into St. Louis kicking. This was perhaps the last remark made, and when the boat reached the wharf and commenced trying to effect a landing, Buchanan turned on the guage and let on the water. The instant the cold water came in contact with the heated boilers, now nearly dry, the explosion took place.

"Protection to American Industry."

We give, from the commercial correspondence of the *Washington Union*, the following table of the exports of domestic produce from the port of New York for the first quarters of a series of years, commencing immediately after the enactment of the unjust and oppressive law of 1842—that measure that Whig politicians look back to as the crowning glory of Whig legislation through all time past.

The following is a statement of the exports of domestic produce from the port of New York, during the months of January, February and March, in the following years:

1843	$3,875,236
1844	6,351,652
1845	4,887,513
1846	5,076,184
1847	10,196,859
1848	6,612,237
1849	6,988,538
1850	8,188,538
1851	9,286,265
1852	10,085,184

Here is a pitiable state of affairs, indeed! Here is a fit and proper commentary upon the graceless assertion with which they hope to delude the farmers and mechanics of the country, into a support of a restrictive policy that is not in accordance with the genius of the American people, and that would operate as a blight upon all except the overgrown Cottonocracy of New England, or the wealthy Iron Masters of Pennsylvania.

When they figure the above statement down, we will call their attention to other facts relating to the subject, equally interesting to the advocates of "protection."—*Buff. Courier.*

Dreadful and fatal Accident.—On Saturday the 10th inst., as Mr. Samuel Hanna, of Whitby, was passing through his sap-bush, accompanied by his wife, a tree that had been lodged for some years, was agitated by the wind and began to descend.—From their proximity to the tree, and the position in which it was falling, as well as the rapidity of the descent, there was but one alternative—either to save his wife or himself. With the instinctive generosity of the husband, he soon decided, and had just time to seize his wife, drag her from the impending death, and while in the act of shoving her to one side, the tree struck him on the shoulder, crushing him as it fell. He died almost immediately.—*Whitby, C. W. Reporter. April 17th.*

The Pope Threatening to leave Rome.—A private letter from Rome states that the recent attempt of Prince de Canion to return to Rome had created considerable excitement. The Governor of Civita Vecchia refused to allow him to land, but the French Colonel of the troops at that place took him ashore in his boat and protected him at his quarters. Upon the news of his arrival and landing, the Pope immediately notified the French Ambassador that if Canion was allowed to enter Rome, he, the Pope, would leave the city the same hour, and place himself under the protection of the Austrians. The Pope also directed the Minister, in presence of several foreign ambassadors, to have in readiness 1000 men and two pieces of cannon. His travelling carriages were also immediately packed, and every thing kept in waiting for his departure, in case an unfavorable answer to his remonstrance should be received from Paris.

The Circulating Medium in Oregon.—The only money they use in the back part of Oregon consists of live stock—a hog paying for a dollar, a sheep paying for fifty cents, turkeys twenty-five cents, and young dogs for a shilling each. If Smith owes Jones $4 12½, he sends him five hogs, and receives for change one sheep, one turkey, and one pup.

A Decided Jurayman.—The following is a literal copy of a communication sent to one of the Judges of the Camden County (N. J.) Courts, from a jury summoned to try a case:—"To the Honorable Court, the jury stands 11 to one, and he swears he will not cum in if we are kept here for one week. N. B.—Please discharge the jury."

Destitution in London.

Does it not appear at first sight a strange result of the terrible statistics of society, that upon an average one person out of twenty of the inhabitants of this luxurious metropolis is every day destitute of food and employment, and every night without a place of shelter or repose? There are very few of us in London who know ALL London. Belgravia, the clubs and the parks comprise one man's area of knowledge; another knows every nook and corner in placid Bloomsbury; a third spends his life among those mysterious wharves on the Surrey side of the great stream; a fourth may consider the misery of Bethnal-Green and the Spitalfields as the normal condition of mankind—his experience can suggest no alleviation of such unceasing suffering and struggle. Even in the midst of all this bustle and turmoil, each one is confined to his own narrow sphere of action, and troubles himself but little as to his neighbor's fortune.

It is not that we should remain ignorant of such subjects if we *choose* to be at the pains of inquiry. The police, the boards of guardians, the select committees of the Commons, the philanthorpists, have all something to tell us, if we choose to open our ears to their reports. But the waves of unceasing labor roll on. An Englishman has always something ready to his hand which must, and many things which ought to be done. Our countrymen, at least many of them, are rich and liberal. Charity with them must be transacted, like other business, efficiently but quickly, and then its exigencies may be forgotten until the next audit day. Let us not be interpreted as casting a slur upon English charity in its manifold developments—its schools, its hospitals, and its benevolent institutions. It may be we are blessed with greater means than our neighbors; but, if we judge by results, the conclusion is inevitable, that there is no charity like English charity—there is no country in the world where such strenuous efforts have been made to relieve the destitution and minister to the wants of the suffering classes. Notwithstanding all the efforts, it is a lamentable fact that in this very town of London, alone, the centre and core of British civilization, one hundred thousand persons are every day without food, save it be the precious produce of a passing job or crime. Since England was England, the general prosperity of the country has never reached so high a point as at the present moment. We mark with complacency the gradual rise of this swelling tide of wealth and luxury; we take no notice of the receding wave. Many schemes have been devised by politic or humane persons to remedy this acknowledged evil. The statesman erects the Poor Law Unions, and the philanthropist his Houses of Refuge; but still the destitution continues. It is stated in the Registrer General's Annual Report for 1849, "that nearly one human being died weekly in this wealthy metropolis from actual starvation." In the corresponding report of 1851, we find that 28 adults died from starvation, and 252 infants from want of breast milk or want of food. In the month of December, 1851, five adults died from starvation and 29 infants from inanition.—*London Times.*

Mrs. Raibs, an old lady who recently disappeared from the neighborhood of Harrisonburgh, Va., was found in the Shenandoah river, about twenty miles below the place where she was missing in a bag, with her head cut off. Some time ago she received a check from her son, who is now in California, on a Philadelphia bank, for $1000, which she had deposited with Geh. Lewis to draw for her.—On the day she disappeared she had gone to Gen. L's to see about the matter, and on her return home, she being partially blind and it had became dark, lost her way, when some fiend in human shape, supposing she had secured her money (which she had not,) butchered her in the manner above indicated.

Items from the Deseret News.

The News "goes it for home manufacturers," by dressing in fox, wolf, otter, deer, and such like skins, and not pay ten thousand per cent for imported broadcloths.

The Book of Mormon is now printed in the French, Italian, German and Welch languages.

The Deseret Almanac, No. 2, for 1852 is for sale at the Tithing office, for cash, butter, cheese, eggs, lard, tallow, and such other chicken fixins as may be convenient and valuable.

Eighteen spinning wheels in active operation, and the children clad in home made jeans, in South Cottonwood ward. They have good music in that ward.

The salaries of officers in Utah consists in the honor of their office. They board themselves, and those who do not like the wages are not fit for officers.

A heap of news on domestic productions may be expected next paper. There is a strife in the settlements who shall be the most right.

A tailor advertises to do all kinds of work, and take pay in sawed lumber, shingles, lathing and firewood, and all kinds of country produce; but in all cases the exchange must be done on the spot.

One advertises to pay liberal prices for beaver, otter, martin, fox, wolf and mink furs—the only commodity of export—in goods at the lowest prices; and another offers saddlery for any good stock—beef, pork, butter and even money.

The health of the valley is generally good—far the best where they have the least of doctors and doctring, and the most of faith, accompanied by good nursing with herbs and with mild food.

The books of the Utah library, obtained in the states, have recently been removed from the boxes to the shelves, in the northeast room of the council house, and were found in a high state of preservation.

Bound for Oregon.—The Muscatine, Iowa, 'Journal,' of the 20th ult, is responsible for the following paragraph:

"One day last week, we saw a couple of romantic looking females, who were, with their husbands, destined for Oregon. They were dressed in the *Bloomer* style, or rather in the Far West Bloomer style. Their dress consisted of a pair of pants made of cassinet, and a loose sack coat, "all buttoned down before," with a standing collar, boots, gloves and a Kossuth hat, with a fox's tail stuck in it. They looked exceedingly interesting. Quite so."

A Freak of Nature.—The Buffalo *Courier* says that in Sheldon, Wyoming county N. Y., there is a girl, only seven years of age, who has a full moustache on the upper lip, large enough for a cavalry officer, and a beard which, though fit only for a "middling grenadier," is large enough to be the envy of city striplings of 21 or 22 years of age. This unusual growth of hair began when she was five years old, since which time it has repeatedly been plucked out. She is the child of Belgian parents, is healthy, and rather more than usually intelligent for her years.

Land Slide.—The continued rains have had their effects on Coal Hill. A larger section of the face of the hill, reaching from about a hundred feet above the lower line of the Jones property at the ferry, about four hundred feet down the river over the property of Mr. Lorenz, and reaching already one of his glass houses, and a flattening house, with box houses, has already moved off towards the river. The buildings are destroyed, but still further mischiefs are threatened. The old glass house of all, below the road on the river bank must go, it is thought, and some of the tenants' houses with it.—These latter are deserted, so that we may judge there will be no life lost, as there has not been so far. This slide is the greatest that has occurred since the memorable one of 1832, which took place a few hundred feet above the site of the present one, and buried the rear of the old Stone Ferry House of the Messrs. Jones.' The present slide, however, has been vastly more destructive of property and improvements, and the worst part of the story it is feared remains to be told.—*Pittsburgh Journal.*

Narrow Escape.—A family consisting of thirteen persons, living near Mr. Dewey's Wire Factory, seeing the stack of that factory leaning, from the effects of the flood, left their house on Wednesday evening in a skiff. They had but just got seated in the skiff, when the stack fell and struck within about three feet of them, upsetting the skiff, and leaving them to the mercy of the waters. They were all rescued in an exhausted state—even to a babe—which the mother's arm had instinctively clung to through the whole trial.—*Wheeling Gaz.*

The Boston Post says: "Thurlow Weed recently made a visit to Pompeii, and took an extended survey of the ruins. When he comes home, he can take a full view of the remains of the Whig party."

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WM. SEARIGHT of Fayette County.

Fair Notice to those Indebted.

The next number of the *Observer* closes the 22d year of its publication, and it will also close its visits to those who stand indebted upon our books for over a year. We are determined hereafter to have a settlement with all our subscribers once a year, and we can see no other way but to stop the paper when a person is indebted for over that time. We dislike this course, but we have no remedy. Our bills have to be met promptly, and we *have no means of doing* so but by the prompt payment of our subscribers. Therefore, if after next week, any who now receive the *Observer* should fail to get it, it will be pretty good evidence that our books show a balance against them of more than a year's subscription. If we should make any mistakes, as it is not unlikely we may, we will make the proper correction without delay. We trust, however, there will be no necessity for resorting to the measure we propose, and that all whose names are now upon our books will be entered upon the new ones we propose opening for our new volume.

☞ Mrs. Davis & Co., Milliners, a few doors west of our printing office, on the diamond, informs us they intend opening an entire new stock of Millinery on Tuesday next; and they request us to invite all our lady friends to call round and examine quality and prices.

Concert.

Just as our paper was ready for Press we received notice from the Agent, that the celebrated GIBSON family, "of the Old Bay State," will give one of their inimitable concerts at the Reed House Hall on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. This family enjoy a very enviable reputation, as singers, and judging from the numerous favorable notices of the Press, which we have seen, they deserve it. Go and hear them when they come, by all means.

☞ The Committee on Elections in the House, on Thursday, in the case of Col. Hendrick B. Wright, contesting the seat of Henry M. Fuller, as Representative in Congress from the Luzerne District, in this State, reported a resolution declaring Mr. Fuller's seat vacant, on the ground that the election was illegal, and asking a new election. The matter was passed by informally, but will be called up in a day or two for final disposition.

☞ People's Line on the Hudson River.—This famous line of steamboats on the Hudson river have announced their arrangement for the season. In this announcement we notice that G. J. Morton, Public Dock, is their agent in this city. The splendid Isaac Newton, the capacious and elegant Hendrik Hudson, are to leave Albany on the arrival of the *Express train of cars*, in the evening. The swift and beautiful Oregon, and the comfortable and neat Rip Van Winkle, will leave at 6 o'clock in the evening, on the arrival of the earlier train. These boats furnish about as pleasant a medium of transportation down the river as any one could wish. Baggage will be checked through to New York. Contracts for freight may be made with their agent here.

☞ Money is very abundant in the larger cities. At New York, where the legal rate of interest is 7 per cent., it is loaned freely at 5 and 6 per cent., with occasional advances on Government stocks as low as 4 and 4½. In Philadelphia, good paper is taken readily at 5 per cent., and sometimes a shade lower. The Banks of both cities are discounting freely. The papers predict a still greater abundance in the money market.

☞ We refer those having Banks out of tune to the advertisement of Mr. W. H. McWhorter, of Buffalo, in to-day's paper. Mr. McW. has made arrangements for visiting this city two or three times a year for the accommodation of those needing his professional service. This is a *good arrangement*, and one that will prove highly beneficial to all concerned, as heretofore our citizens have been compelled to either submit their instruments to those of whose skill they knew nothing, or allow them to remain out of use. Mr. McW. having a practical knowledge of the construction of the Piano, is thereby enabled to remedy any mechanical defects he might encounter in instruments submitted to him; and as he brings with him the best of reference, (as the reader will see by refering to his advertisement,) we have no hesitation in recommending him to the patronage of the public.

Important Decision.

We learn that Judge Knox has decided the Erie and Edenboro Plank Road case in favor of the Company—that is, that the Company have the right to take both the old turnpike and the township roads under their charter. This is an important decision, and at once ends all dispute in that quarter, and secures we trust the speedy completion of this much needed improvement. We shall give the opinion of the Court hereafter.

☞ The Silver Creek *Register* wishes information of James Bowlen Byel a printer lately at work in that office, who has suddenly disappeared. The *Register* describes Mr. B. as "a steady sober man, of small stature and slight build, and about twenty-five years of age." He left his clothes and books, and and the balance of wages due him; and the *Register* says, it fears that he has met with foul play or some accident. He was a native of Yorkshire, England.

☞ Dunkirk is about to have a daily paper. Whether it will be a paying enterprise remains to be seen, but we venture to predict it will. The town itself is not much of a place, but the business men appreciate the advantages a daily will give them, and will therefore support it. When will Erie have one?

☞ "Be sure you are right, *then* go ahead," was a favorite motto with fearless Davy Crocket. It would be well if our *Learned* cotemporary of the *Commercial* would adopt the same, or a similar motto. For instance, he tells us that one of our hastily written paragraphs last week, was constructed "in defiance of the angry ghosts of Blair and Murray." We acknowledge we have very little respect for the "ghost" of any one; no, not even for such a "ghost" of an Editor as he of the *Commercial;* but we submit whether a "critic" who uses the word "jibe" for "agree" or "correspond," as the *Commercial* does in the learned criticism we refer to, should not have the calibastic initials of "A. B." attached to his name, changed to "A. S. S" for according to Webster, "jibe" means "shifting a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other."

☞ While they were trying some experiments with the Fire Annihilator at Newark, a few days ago, the flames got the start of the machines, and no water being handy, the whole building was consumed. Four or five Annihilators were thrown in at the win dows, but it was no go—flame was too much for steam.

☞ The Connecautville *Courier* and Meadville *Gazette* are just now engaged in a very severe personal warefare; much to the edification, we presume, of their respective readers—at least, that, we believe, is what the former said when we got into a "little bit of a row" with one or two of the Crawford Editors.

☞ The furniture of Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Charge d' Affairs, is advertised at public sale in the Washington papers. From this we judge that his mission to this country is about to be brought to a close.

☞ The Legislature of Wisconsin have passed a General Banking Law, somewhat similar in its provisions to that of New York, which has been approved by the Governor, and waits only the sanction of the people to become a law. It is to be submitted for their approval or rejection, in November next.

☞ Never walk on a railroad track. We almost daily hear of instances of persons being killed by so doing.

The Whig Rupture.

The telegraph has told our readers of the rupture in the Whig Caucus at Washington last week, but it has not told them of the consternation this turn in the "current of their hopes" has spread throughout their ranks. North and South, East and West, the fact that the "great whig party," as some of its members have delighted to call it, has dwindled down to a mere sectional faction, headed by Seward, Stevens & Co., is received with undisguised astonishment. Not so with us. We have long looked upon this result as inevitable; and when our friends have told us of the desperate fight the whigs were bound to make in the coming Presidential contest with General Scott for a leader, we have invariably answered that "fus and feathers" would not be the candidate of the whig party *per se*—he might be of a section, but never of the undivided party, like Gen Taylor or Henry Clay; unless, indeed, like the latter gentleman he should publicly declare himself in favor of the compromise *as it is*. Here is the proceedings of the caucus from good authority. The Philadelphia *North American:*

"The whig caucus last evening was all that was expected of it—neither more nor less. Whole number of *persons present, seventy-five.*

Mr. Humphrey Marshall introduced a resolution inviting the whigs to come out explicitly on the basis of the Compromise as a finality. This was voted down; upon which Messrs. Marshall, Cabell, Morton, Brooke, Outlaw, Moore, &c., withdrew.

After the withdrawal of Mr. Marshall, Mr. Gentry, with much feeling, said he would make one effort more to save the unity of the whig party, and offered a resolution, which in substance, declared that, in fixing the time and place for holding the National Convention, the whigs did not commit themselves unless the compromises were finalties.

A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Outlaw, Campbell, Brooke of Mississippi, Strother, Moore of Louisiana, Ewing, Cabell, and Clingman participated.

Mr. Outlaw said he wished it to be understood that if the Compromise resolutions were thrust out of the whig caucus, it was thrusting him out and the whigs whom he represented. Having said this, Mr. Outlaw withdrew.

Mr. Moore, of Louisiana, said that such action ruled the southern whigs out of the caucus; and then he and his colleague, Mr Landry, withdrew.

Mr. Brooke, of Mississippi, said he would like to know, before he went to the Whig National Convention, what company he was to keep; and he left also.

Mr. Strother said that the whigs of Virginia had, in *substance, instructed him to leave the caucus when the compromises were thrown out;* and he obeyed these instructions by taking his departure.

Mr. Cabell said that the decision of the chair, at the previous meeting of the caucus, had caused many southern whigs to be absent to-night. He and others came hoping for a reversal of such decision. The confirmation of that decision would leave the caucus composed of only northern men, and eight or ten southern whigs.—He then left with Senator Morton.

Mr. Clingman, after some few remarks, left also with Mr. Williams, of Tennessee.

Mr. Gentry gave utterance to some indignant remarks, and retired with others; so that, of the Tennessee delegation, there remained in the Chamber, but Messrs. Cullom and Jones.

The excitement caused by this secession was intense. At this time there remained from the South only part of the North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee delegation—all the other southern States being wholly unrepresented. Indeed, it had become almost exclusively a northern caucus.

Mr. Morehead, of North Carolina, said he had staid behind only because he hoped the whig convention would adopt the Compromise, and it was certain that North Carolina would vote only for known compromise men.

Mr. Dockery said he endorsed his colleague to the fullest extent.

Mr. Cullom said no man could hope to carry Tennessee unless he was for the Compromise.

On motion of Mr. Sackett, the time and place were then fixed for the holding of the National Convention.

Upon a division being taken between Baltimore and Pittsburgh, the former received 31 votes, and the latter 18—showing but 49 members present after the southern members had left.

Mr. Stanly defied his position at length, and said that, unless the whig party stood upon the Compromise, no candidate nominated by the party could receive the southern vote.

Previous to the adjournment, Mr. Mangum said that he apprehended that a manifesto would be prepared by the southern retiring whigs—and, in that case, he desired the authority to recounce the caucus, and the authority was given.

A sharp controversy ensued between Messrs. Brooks, Stanly, and Truman Smith, and the caucus separated, amid great excitement, almost interregnum."

'Etiquete—Editorially and Otherwise."

Our cotemporary, the *Gazette*, has a moralizing article upon this subject, and it contains sentiments we heartily endorse. We, too, venture to assert "that the tripod is more disgraced by habitual violations of fairness, courtesy and professional etiquite, than by any other course." "Petty jealousus," too, "personal dissensions, and *contemptably small efforts to depriciate the standing of rival prints often disgrace the columns of papers otherwise respectable.*" There is no denying this; and the *Gazette* does well to preach it,—it would do better, though, to practice it. For instance, what but a "contemptably small effort to depreciate the standing" of the *Observer*, and its Editor—what but a total disregard of "fairness, courtesy and professional etiquete," could have induced the *Gazette* to perpetrate the following:

"In noticing the article, the *Observer*, with its customary disregard of rules of courtesy, launched out in a tyrade of abuse at the expense of the Commissioners. They are gentlemen of acknowledged personal respectability, and even had they taken the step stated—a step *not* improper under the circumstances, in *our* estimation—would have merited more respectful treatment. But, we suppose, considering the *source* of the ribald notice, they disregarded it. Less worthy men could have suffered no detriment from it."

This "contemptably small effort" of the *preaching* Editor of the *Gazette*, is based upon an article in the *Observer two weeks ago*, commenting upon the course of the Commissioners of this county in "notifying the Managers of the Sunbury road of their disposition to withdraw the county subscription in the event of the passage of the supplement." It appears that notwithstanding the *Gazette* asserted such to be the fact, *no such course was* adopted by the Commissioners. But to the quotation above, and "Editorial etiquete" Will some one be kind enough to tell us whether the above is, or is not, "a contemptably small effort to depriciate the standing of" the *Observer?* Will some kind friend inform us, too, whether it is not a "violation of fairness, courtesy and professional etiquete"? It seems to us to be so. Turn it which way we will it strikes us as a very "contemptably small effort to depreciate" our standing in the community. It is also unnecessary, for it can have no sort of effect. Everybody understands in this community that the *Observer* is a plain spoken paper—that it has the independence to speak upon all questions just as it thinks and feels, and when treated fairly, its Editor has no disposition to "disregard" any rules of "courtesy." The article two weeks since, predicated upon the authority of the *Gazette*, that the Commissioners had signified their determination to withdraw the county subscription, was of this character. It commented freely, fully and unreservedly upon the supposed action of the Commissioners, but in doing so there was no "customary," or any other disregard of rules of courtesy." There was no "tirade of abuse;" and as to the "source," we apprehend that, although we do not make *quite* as many professions as he of the *Gazette*, we have *quite* as much influence, have *quite* as many friends, and stand quite as high as an Editor and a citizen.

"Honesty is the Best Policy."

"I do proclaim
One honest man,—mistake me not,—but one;
Not more, I pray,—and he's a Steward.—*Shakespeare.*

Glorious old Shakespeare! One can hardly open thy pages without finding something appropo to any subject one may wish to write upon. Here we were about to elucidate the twistings and turnings of an honest man—one whom "the Good Being above, who knows ALL things, knows" is actuated "by the purest spirit of honesty." We wish to "proclaim one honest man," so did Shakespeare. We wish "but one," so did our author. 'Tis true ours is an Editor, while his was a "Steward," but who knows but what his would have been an Editor, too, if that article had been as plenty, and as "honest," in those days as now. But that we may be fully understood, let us relate a bit of history. Something less than a year ago, our Senator procured the passage of the Susquehanna and Erie Railroad bill. It was copied into the *Gazette*, and endorsed to the extent shown by us last week. Whether that endorsement made the Editor as "hoarse as a frozen frog," or not, we are willing to let the public judge; but all will agree that it was endorsed, we think. At any rate the cold shoulder was given to the Sunbury road, and although an attempt was made to get an expression in favor of the project in a public meeting, so strenuous were the conductors of the *Gazette*, and those surrounding that establishment, in favor of the Susquehanna abortion that the meeting dissolved without voting on the resolutions presented. Well, time passed; the *Gazette* continued to sing the phases of the Susquehanna bill, but very naturally soon ran short of music. It was then it adopted the expedient of taking the tunes sung by cotemporaries in favor of the Sunbury road, and playing them on its Susquehanna harp. In this it was detected, and when called to an account by a very active Sunbury man for stealing his thunder, it backed out in the manner and form revealed in its article this week exculpating itself for favoring the Susquenanna project. Now, we do not know, but it really seems to us that we would not have exposed ourself thus. Certainly it does not weaken the force of its endorsement of the Susquehanna bill. That cannot be weakened, either by protestations of honesty of purpose in opposing the Supplement now, or in denunciations of us for holding it to its well known position then. Honesty is the best policy, and the *Gazette* will find it out sooner or later. Men cannot advocate a thing like this—a mere question of expediency—one day, and oppose it the next, and then when taken to task for their serpentine course, persist in claiming consistency and "honesty" both, without drawing down upon themselves ridicule. Why the very children laugh at the ridiculous assertions of the *Gazette* this week.

The "Snake" Exposed.

As everything appertaining to our Railroads is read with interest, we copy the following letter from the Editor of the Philadelphia Daily *News*, now in Harrisburg, to his paper. It exposes the efforts made by our amiable Senator, and his cosjutors in iniquity, to destroy the Franklin Canal Company's road to the Ohio line, and at the same time escape from the operation of the very law extending the Chancery powers of the Supreme Court they were mainly instrumental in passing through the legislature. But the letter explains itself, and we give it without further comment.

Correspondence of the Daily News.

Harrisburg, April 24.

The snake of the season, which for size and cunning exceeded anything introduced since the commencement of the session, was brought into the House yesterday.

Mr. Merriman moved that the House proceed to consider a bill of no moment, and after the House had gone into Committee of the Whole, the same gentleman moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, "and insert the following." The bill to be inserted, was plainly and palpably a proposition to revive and affirm the charter to the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company, which propos tion to the abstract and under circumstances different from those connected with this movement, would not be of itself improper, but when the history of the Lake Shore contest is observed, and when it is remembered that this is only another phase of that contest; and when *the purposes of the present movement* and the persons engaged in it are known, it becomes one of the most enormous and iniquitous measures of the year; it must be remembered that this *would be* Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company, in the first place, has no existence; all rights that ever existed or privileges of any kind, under any act of the Legislature, having been forfeited by the said Company more than a year ago; yet the paper charter, valueless as it is, is held by gentlemen whom I will name, if this thing is persisted in, and who claim to have under that paper charter, certain rights and privilege. Those parties holding this paper, and assuming to be stockholders in a concern which represents an ideal existence, were the prominent leaders and authors of the movement, which forced through the Legislature the bill extending the equity powers of the Supreme Court. That bill, as your readers were informed in this correspondence, was intended solely to effect and crush the Franklin Canal Company, who are building a road along the Lake Shore from Erie to the Ohio State Line; and the advocates of that bill, admitting this fact, contended that the Franklin Canal Company had not the power to build said road, and that a bill of the kind refered to, was therefore necessary to meet that and any other similar case that might arise. It was contended in this correspondence, that it was one thing to stop that company from constructing the work, which would be right if they were transcending their powers, but that it was *wrong* to enact a general law, particularly one that was likely to entail very iniquitous consequences in other quarters, for the purpose of accomplishing a special object. Well, the parties above referred to, succeeded in getting that bill through the Legislature, and it is now a law, and being so, but they being desirous to make *some use of the void and obsolete charter, four to come* under the operation of the law of their own creation, and now come to the Legislature, and ask a renewal and reaffirming of their charter, which no one will claim to be now worth a dime. If the existence of this proposition comprehended nothing more than a desire for a renewal of their charter for legitimate purposes, it would be bad enough as they are, by all consideration of fairness and equity, bound to live under the law of their own concocting; but apart from this, if as before said, a legitimate object was only in view (and the only object of that character would be a desire and determination to build a road from Pittsburgh to Erie), an apology might be found for their strange and certainly not very consistent conduct; no such intention however exists, and this in fact, which is asserted without the fear of successful contradiction, consists the enormity and iniquity of the present movement, which I will refer to in my letter of to-morrow.

☞ No Go!—The petition presented the Select and Common Councils of the city, asking them to withdraw the city subscription to the Sunbury road, in case the supplement became a law, was very unceremoniously handled, we understand, in both bodies. The prayer of the petitioners could not find a mover in the Select; while in the other body, only *three* out of the twelve were found voting for it. Not a very flattering prospect, we take it, for the threat of our Senator that *he* would have the city subscription withdrawn if the friends of the Supplement did'nt back out. The Honorable gentleman has yet to learn that the city is not under his control now. The *representatives* of "the people" hold the reins.

☞ "*Claret and Olives.*" Putnam, N. Y. Under this winsome title appears a new volume of Putnam's incomparably cheap and deservedly popular library. It is an English book of travels through the charming region *from Garonne to Rhone, prolific of the grape and the olive.* It is an admirable selection for a popular series, being alternately picturesque and anecdotal, witty and wise; occasional a legend gives perspective to the view, or a sentiment deepens its coloring. It is just the volume to beguile tedium of a journey or to keep in the parlor window-seat.

The above, together with "Ida Pfeiffer's Journey to Iceland," are expected daily at the Cheap Book Store, No. 9, Brown's Hotel, State street.

☞ Again Shut Up.—Dunkirk and Buffalo yesterday were again closed with ice. The Queen City, one of the Dunkirk line, came in here in the morning, and was telegraphed to remain, as it was impossible to get below. As the Buffalo harbor is so mannerly as to *shut up*, would it not be well for Clap & Co., of the *Express*, to *shut up* too?

☞ A Vera Cruz letter to a gentleman in Buffalo, from one long resident in Buffalo, says: "I believe there is little danger of the return of Santa Anna to Mexico; neither do I believe that Caravajal will succeed. He is too unprincipled and imprudent a man to carry out such a rash plan; but I fear very much that President Arista is meditating a measure something after the fashion of Louis Napoleon."

New Advertisements.

DURLIN & SLOAN.

Dealers in Classical, School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Printer's Cards, No. 9, Brown's new Block, Erie Pa.

A. P. DURLIN. B. F. SLOAN.

W. POYNTELL JOHNSTON M. D.

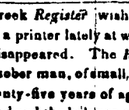
Office at his residence on 6th Street, two doors West of the Episcopal Church.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received until Thursday the 6th of May next for work on the Waterford and Marvins Mill Plank Road: plans and specifications can be seen at the office in Waterford.

By order of the Board
Waterford, May 1 1852—3t. WM. JUDSON Secty.

CHEAP FURNITURE



AND CHAIR WARE ROOM.

JOHN WELSH, corner of State and Eight street Erie Pa., will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of RICH FURNITURE, which he will sell lower than can be purchased at any other establishment in Erie, manufactured by Smith & Richardson, wholesale and retail dealers in furniture and chairs 171 Main st., Buffalo. They are now manufacturing an article of Sofas very neat and durable, which he will sell from $20 to $50. Call and see. Erie May 1, 1852. 51.

ERIE AND WATTSBURG PLANK ROAD.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Erie and Wattsburg Plank Road Company on the 26th day of April 1852 it was

Resolved that an assessment of twelve per cent on the capital stock of this company be made payable to the Treasurer in thirty days. It was also

Resolved that the Treasurer proceed to collect all remaining unpaid former assessments without delay.

Erie May 1 1852—3t. G. SANFORD, Secretary.

Another Rail Road Excitement!!!

GREAT GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE!!

SOME People think there is nothing in Erie worthy of attention but Railroads and Railroad excitement, but if they will just call around at JUSTICE'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE, they will find such a rushing in a gathering together of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Such a magnificent display of everything in the line of gentlemens' wear, that they will be convinced the word was not all made in a day; or, in other words, are the only things necessary for our comfort and happiness. But bragging aside.

JUSTICE IS NOW OPENING

one of the largest and best stocks of fashionable goods in his line ever brought to this market among which may be found

Black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, Black and Colored Cashmerette Coats, Fine Linen and Drab Sackcoats, Black and Colored Cloth Sack Coats, Black and Colored Alpaca Coats, Buncoed Coats of every description.

PANTS.—Black and colored Cassimere Pants, Fancy and White Drill Pants, Superior quality India Satteen Pants.

VESTS.—Bombazine Black and colored Silk and Satin, White and Fancy Marseilles, Cashmere &c.

ALSO.—Linen and Muslin Bosoms, Merinos and Silk Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves, Half Hose, Suspenders, Linen, Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, &c., together with a splendid assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, which will be made to order and warranted.

☞ Citizens and Strangers are invited to call and examine quality and Prices.

☞ Don't forget the place, No. 6, Reed House.

Erie, May 1, 1852. JOHN M JUSTICE.

PIANO FORTE TUNING.

M. W. H. McWHORTER would respectfully announce to the citizens of Erie, that he is in town again for the purpose of Tuning Piano Fortes. He has now made his arrangements permanently for visiting this place every successive May and November, when he will be happy to attend to the wants of those wishing his services. He is permitted to refer to the following gentleman of Buffalo.

C. F. S. Thomas, N. Rogers,
H. E. Howard, W. Fiske,
C. A. Prince, L. H. Pratt,
C. E. Young, Hon. J. G. Masten,
D. Benson, S. G. Steele,
P. Stephenson. Ex Tanct.

Also Mr. W. C. Curry of Erie, any orders left with Mr. Curry will be promptly attended to.

Mr. W. can be seen at the United States Hotel.

Erie May 1 1852 51

Engineer's Office, Franklin Canal Railroad } Erie, April 27, 1852 }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until the eighteenth day of May next, for furnishing the single track of the Erie and Ohio division of the Franklin Canal Company's railroad twenty-five miles and a half, or so much as shall be let.

The ties are ordinarily eight feet long, nine and a half inches thick, the joint ties to be twelve and a half broad. The contractor will receive them either piled from 100 to 500 feet apart or scattered along the way. They are to be laid across the rails, except in a few short localities, and ordinarily sunk sufficiently to find to their top with earth from their trenches, otherwise the earth for filling will be found at the sides.

The iron will be received by the contractor at or near the track at Erie and Conneaut and other points, as the R. R. Company may hereafter direct. The track is to be delivered, fully completed, trimmed and *ballasted in complete order* on the road in an improved manner under the usual contract regulations of the Railroad Company. The side tracks, turnouts, switches with necessary accompaniments are to be completed, ready for laying but the location of both side tracks and of turnouts will be allowed in the estimates as if they were main track. A large scale map

News by Telegraph and Mail.

BY O'REILLY'S LINE,
Office at DURIN & SOAN'S Book Store, No. 9, Brown's New Hotel.

Twelve Days Later From California.

NEW YORK, April 28.

The steamer *Northern Light* arrived at her dock at about 10 o'clock last evening. She brings 400 passengers, and San Francisco dates to April 1st, 12 days later.

The Northern Light ran short of coal and was obliged to put into Havana for a supply.

The passage from California has been made in about 26 days.

The specie in hands of passengers amounts to about half a million dollars. Very little news of importance from California.

The Golden Gate was to sail from San Francisco to Panama on the 5th inst.

Letters from San Francisco announce the coming of large amounts of gold by the next two steamers.

The Cherokee will bring $1,500,000 and the following arrival over $2,000,000.

Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, who will send $500,000 to the American Exchange Bank here and $76,000 to New Orleans, state that the gold dust is arriving in San Francisco in unprecedent quantities and that the rains had benefited the older diggings, and made them as rich as any new diggings.

Market more active, but prices remain as last quoted. Communication with the mines, which had been cut off by the flood, has been re-established, and the miners were reaping a rich harvest.

Measures were on foot at San Francisco, for the relief of the passengers of the North America at Acapulco.—Over $20,000 had been expended in fitting out the ship Northern Light, which would sail on the 2d. Large quantities of provisions had also been sent out to the sufferers from San Francisco.

The papers report a number of additional murders and robberies in various parts of California. The agricultural prospects of the State are highly flattering, especially since the late rain.

The Jenny Lind Theatre is soon to be sold at public auction.

Rain was falling in San Francisco on the 10th inst.—The flood had subsided and no further damage was done.

The money market was very favorable and gold dust offered more freely. An active business was looked for the ensuing month. Boots and shoes sell below cost.—Coats firm—dry goods scarce and active.

Flour firm and advancing.

Lime plenty—lumber declined.

Provisions very brisk—mess pork $19; prime $16.

The California Legislature has defeated a bill for the suppression of gambling.

The Democrats of the State have selected four delegates to represent them in the National Convention.—One of them is for Cass, and another for Houston; the others undecided. There has been a tremendous volcanic eruption at the Sandwich Islands. Dates from Cuba to January 29, mention that the loss by the Hong Kong fire is only two hundred thousand instead of four millions as reported.

The weather has been very warm at San Francisco.—At noon, on the 22d March, the Thermometer stood at 91.

The Alta Californian says that a Mr. Wesson who came as passenger in the ship Alexander, from the Ladrone Islands, reports that on the 10th August, a number of convicts who had been transported from the Philippine Islands to Bujau the chief of the Marian groupe belonging to Spain revolted and were not subdued without some blood shed. Some of them were executed the same day and others were sent to Manilla for trial.

Barnabas Haight, of the late firm of Palmer & Co., charged with swindling California passengers; was arrested in this city yesterday afternoon and committed to prison. The Police are on the track of Palmer, and he will no doubt soon be arrested.

The Whig Convention of North Carolina nominated John Kerr for Governor. They also resolved that Mr. Fillmore is their first choice for President, and Mr. Graham for Vice President. Yet they will cordially support the nominees by the Whig National Convention, provided they be unequivocally in favor of the compromise as a finality. They resolved also against intervention.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.

The steamer Prairie State while rounding out from her landing at Pekin on the Illinois, between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, collapsed the flue of her larboard boiler, killing, scalding and wounding 20 persons, mostly hands on the boat, and deck passengers.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

The Republic of this A. M. contains an address to the Southern seceding Whigs three and a half columns in length. It is high toned and calm, but positive for sustaining the compromise measures. It has no disposition to disturb the harmony of the party, but it cannot sustain any candidate of the party who is unpledged upon the finality of the Compromise, and the maintenance of the Constitution.

It breathes a spirit of conciliation, and the Republic editorially thinks that all will yet be right.

The address concludes by saying that if both parties failed to shape the future organization on enlarged and fair principles, that *there is but one resort, and that is* that the people organize an independent party.

Letters have been received here from Col. Fremont in London which state that a number of officers called at his hotel on the evening of the 8th inst., and in the most rude and savage manner arrested and conveyed him to prison, where he was kept a close prisoner for 24 hours. The Col. states that the charge was made against him by unknown parties for liabilities amounting to $78,000 growing out of the conquest of California.

The nomination of the Hon. Luther Bradish, as Assistant Treasurer at New York, was sent to the Senate yesterday, and confirmed.

HALIFAX, April 28.

The Niagara arrived at an early hour this morning.—She brings 42 through passengers, and Liverpool dates to 11 A. M 17th instant. The steamship Pacific, Capt Nye, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 15th, making the passage in 11¾ days, including a detention of several hours off the harbor on account of low tide.

The intelligence from the U. S. by the Niagara and Pacific had given cotton an upward tendency with improved demand. At the sailing of the Niagara there was a better feeling in the market for breadstuffs, and in some cases a slight advance had been paid.

Money in the London market was more abundant than at any previous time for many years, and for the first time for many years Consols were up to 100 American securities in good demand.

NEW YORK, April 27.

The Franklin, arrived about 9 o'clock this forenoon, with 4 days later news from Europe.

Cotton market closed slightly in favor of the seller. On the 13th, 2000 bales were taken on speculation and export.

The imports since Thursday were 20,000 bales. The latest reports from the Liverpool grain market, showed small supplies and firm prices.

The London correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* says, railway shares and speculative stocks exhibit still more improvement, and if no political interruptions occur, there is reason to think the advance will be maintained.

The greatest distrust prevails against all new schemes, California and Australia Gold Companies included.

No rain has fallen for a long time, and vegetation is very backward. Up to this time, however, this state of things has not been unfavorable for the general crops. The manufacturers have chiefly suffered.

A fortnight's later news have been received here today from Australia, but it only shows increased productiveness in the mines.

A vessel has sailed for England with £ 180,000 in gold dust, being the largest shipment yet made from the colony.

The Franklin brings 97 passengers and a valuable cargo of French goods, and $85,000 in specie.

News from China report that an English frigate had visited one of the Japanese Islands, and every attention and kindness had been shown the Capt. and crew.

ENGLAND.—Some important information relative to the Franklin Expedition has been received by the admiralty. A captain of a merchantman states that in the spring of 1851, he had seen two ships imbedded in the ice, drifting apparently towards Davis Straits, ships beyond doubt, as he believes belonging to the lost expidition.

FRANCE.—All continues quiet. The 10th of May has been fixed as the grand review and distribution of Eagle on the Champ de Mars, all the regiments comprising the garrison of Paris will be present, and the other regiments of the French army will be represented by their Colonels and deputation.

On the 6th a grand fete will be given at the Role Militaire by the French army to the President, who has accepted the invitation. M. Michlet and Michiewiose are removed by a decree from their professorship in the University. M. Marun de Strasburgh, counsellor at the Court of Cossation has refused to take the oath of allegiance and has resigned his place.

The number of Senators who have received donations is 39. Among those who have received 30,000 francs, are Gens. Castellane, Caraguay, D. Hilliers, Magun, Petit de Ormaus Petet and Prince Moots, Prince de la Moskowa, M. Ernest, de Girardin, Count Lezay de Marnasia and the Marquis de St Simon, two ministers. M. Leroy de St. Arnaul and M. Bineau, and two exministers, Baron de Crenserlhels and Baron la Crosse, 16 Senators have received 20,000 francs.

DUNKIRK, April 27.

The steamer Globe lies of Silver Creek in the ice.—about nine hundred Germans and one hundred Americans on board. There was a riot on board last night and three Americans reported killed.

BALTIMORE, April 28.

The crew of the ship Shelton mutined below Charleston on Friday last, and then made their escape to that city.

DETROIT, April 29.

The Democratic State Convention yesterday, nominated Lewis Cass unanimously.

CINCINNATI, April 29.

A mob yesterday at Fulton, tore up the track at the Little Miami Railroad, about a ½ mile.

The Missouri Whig State Convention have adjourned after appointing delegates to the National Convention, and naming Mr. Fillmore as their first choice for the presidency.

☞ PRESIDENTIAL.—The Virginia Whig State Convention nominated Millard Fillmore for re-election to the Presidency. Most of the Southern, and Western States have expressed the same preference. The larges number of the States expressing any preference for any presidential candidate among the Democrats, go for Gen. Cass: Pennsylvania goes for Buchanan; and a few States go for Douglass Cass stock, *on the face*, has the ascendancy with Democrats, *and that of Fillmore goes best* with the whigs. But none can tell what changes of opinion may occur before the conventions meet in a few weeks.

☞ DEATH OF GOV. YOUNG, OF NEW YORK.—The death of any eminent politician is an event worthy of more than a passing announcement; that of Ex-Gov. Young is no exception to this rule. He has played a conspicuous part in New York politics for some time, and although a whig, he was never a whig of the Weed and Greeley stripe. His political life is briefly summed up thus: He supported Gen. Jackson, against Adams, but united in the Anti-Masonic organization afterward. He served two terms in Congress, and was afterward a member of Assembly from Livingston county. In 1846, he was elected by the whig and Anti-Rent vote, Governor of the State; and afterwards received from Gen. Taylor the appointment of Sub-Treasurer at New York.

☞ RETURNING SENSE.—Last week the Massachusetts House of Representatives took up the resolutions known as the "Slavery Resolves," and, after a short debate, and the adoption of an amendment, voted indefinitely to postpone the consideration of the subject. These resolutions protested against the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law in Massachusetts, and denounced the law itself as "unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive." The motion to indefinitely postpone was carried by a vote of 178 to 162.

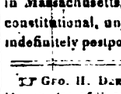
☞ GEO. H. DERBY & Co, 164 Main-st, have laid on our table samples of linen-laid "Commercial Note Paper," manufactured expressly for themselves. They offer for sale 500 reams at reduced rates. This size and style of paper must come into general use, as it has many qualities to recommend it. You have the comfort of writing on a splendid paper and at the same time keeping within the range of a strict economy. You are not obliged for the sake of economy to send a mutilated sheet, which always appears stingy. This paper is large enough, even on the first page, for business letters, as nobody now-a-days, writes a long letter. Again, two letters can be copied on one leaf at an impression of the copying press—thus saving half the labor or copying and the accumulation and cost of copying books.—Moreover, the finish of the paper is such that with good common ink, it will give back a first rate impression in your copying book—thus saving the expense and bother of two kinds of ink. Lastly, a common envelope takes this letter sheet folded singly like a lady's note, without any *cross folding*, and it does not encumber the envelope with useless weight, but leaves room for draft, invoice, or other inclosure, without amounting to double postage Give it a trial.—*Buf. Express.*

An invoice of the above paper has been received, and will be disposed of at the very low rate of $2 25 per ream, or with a business card printed upon each sheet, for $3,50. This is 25 per cent cheaper than Buffalo prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

DURLIN & SLOAN, No. 9 Brown's Hotel.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—These celebrated Bitters prepared by Dr. C M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, are performing astonishing cures throughout the whole country.—We can bear witness to their curative powers in the case of a friend of ours who had the Liver Complaint, and who had tried almost every other medicine, but without effect. After taking a few bottles of these Bitters he was entirely cured. To those who are similarly afflicted we recommend them to take the preparation, knowing that it will cure the disease spoken of, and many others to which "flesh is heir to." There is a spurious article made in Philadelphia. The only place to get the genuine article is 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, of Dr. Jackson, or of his agents throughout the country. 2m44.

NEW ARRIVAL OF WALL PAPER.



WE are now opening the largest and best assortment of WALL PAPER ever brought to this market. Purchasers are invited to call and examine quality and prices at No. 9, Brown's New Hotel, State-st.
Erie, April 24, 1852. DURLIN & SLOAN 50

SUNBARY AND ERIE RAIL ROAD

COMPANY.—A special meeing of the Stockholders of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company will be held on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1852, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 56 South Front street, (up stairs,) Philadelphia, when the late supplement to the Charter will be submitted.

D. L. MILLER, Jr., President.
CRAIG BIDDLE, Sec'y and Treas'r.
April 24, 1852. 50

PAPER HANGINGS.

A LARGE lot of satin Paper hangings, and Bordering, all of the newest designs, which will be offered at great bargains, just opened at J. B. COOKS.
April 24, 1852. 50
N. B. Every Style of Bonnetts can be found at J. B. COOKS.
April 24.

WHITE FISH—In whole and half bbls. for Sale by
a19 STERRETT & GRAY.

EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT!

TIBBALS & HAYES have removed to No. 1 Brown's Block, and are now opening the richest, cheapest and best stock of staple and fancy Dress Goods that ever came from New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

These Goods consist in part of Barages, Poplins, Batege de Laines, Muslin de Laines, Challeys, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, etc., etc., and in short comprising everything in the way of Dress Goods. These Goods were bought for Cash and at Auction at Bargains, and will be sold correspondingly low. All we want to prove these facts is that the buying public will call and compare prices and stocks,
TIBBALS & HAYES,
Erie, April 24, 1852 No. 1 Brown's Block. 50

1852 NEW SPRING GOODS, 1852

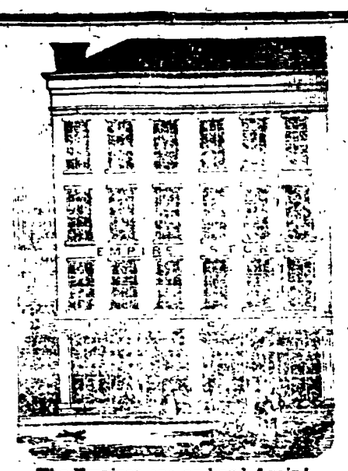
AT John B. Cooks Cheap Cash Store, receiving almost daily, such as Barege and Delaia Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Silks, Shawls, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Embroiders, and Whale Goods of all kinds, also Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Drills, Checks, Stripes, Denims &c.
Erie, April 24, 1852. 50

SHOES FOR LADIES.

Just Received by Rail Road, a good assortment as ever brought to this Market.

Ladies Col'd Jenny Lind,		Ladies Cold Cashman ties	
" Bik. "		" Blk. "	
" Gaiter Silk lasting Fox,		" Well Excelsior,	
" Jenny Lind "		" Kid, "	
" Enameled Welt Bookins,		" Kid Slips,	
" Jarned, "		" S. F. Gaiter Plain,	
" Bloomer Boots,		" French, " Boots.	
" Misses. Col'd Cashman Ties,		Misses Col'd Gaiters,	
" Blk. "	Gaiters.	Children Shoes,	

Ladies wishing to get a good Shoe will do well to call.
JOHN B. COOK.
April 24, 1852. 50



The Empires are on hand Again!

With an Entire new stock of Goods!

LADIES, one and all, if you want to see the largest and richest assortment of Dress Goods, that were imported from all parts of the world, just take a peep at the Empires. Our assortment of Goods is too numerous to enumerate on paper—a few things must suffice. No one can be aware of their elegance and cheapness without seeing them. We can sell a fine Bishop Lawn or Swiss Muslin Dress as low as 5 cents; a fine colored Lawn at 6½ cts.; a fast colored Print dress pattern as low as 4½ cts.; Scotch Ginghams at 8 cts.; good yard wide Sheetings at 6c. per yard; good bleached Muslins at 5c.—some styles lower; cotton Gloves 8c.; a large assortment of French Capes, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, ect. Crap and all kinds of Shawls, Parasols, Millinery and all other kinds of Goods at the above low prices. Young ladies, don't forget that this is leap year; a little cash will make suitable arrangements.

YOUNG GENTS just look at our fine Saxony Broad Cloths, all colors, as low as $2; fine French Doeskin Cassimeres at $1; and coarser goods proportionably low. An endless variety of all kinds of Spring and Summer Goods unusually low. For a very little money Richard can be himself again.

OUR CARPET ROOM, Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, &c. We will do the best we can until navigation opens, after that we shall be on hand the next door south of us, in Brown's new block, with as good a stock as can be found in the West.

OUR HARDWARE STORE is well filled with Shelf Hardware, coarse goods, Iron, Steel, Chains, Nails, Spikes, ect., as can be found received direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold as low as at any city. Here we are with the largest and cheapest stock of Goods at retail in the West, to meet the demand of the public. The man that can beat the Empires this year, Barnum would like to see him at Bridgeport.

ONE WORD TO THE RETAIL TRADE.—We are receiving and shall be through the year direct from the manufacturers, goods by the case, especially for the jobbing trade, as I will congratulate ourselves to sell as low as any Jobbing House in New York, as I not only buy goods as low as any New York house, and more rent does not cost us ten cts. in and per year. We will commence on ten cases of Prints, beautiful styles, from 5 cents to Merrimacks at 9 cents The low st jobbing prices for the best styles of Merrimacks in New York is 9½ cts. cash; any print below 5 cents we will not warrant. All wool Broad Cloths commencing at $1,50; good sheetings as low as 34 cents. Our stock for the Spring Trade, now on the way, comprises 60 cases of all kinds of Goods at the lowest New York jobbing prices. Buffalo is no where, when she comprises prices with us, she is leebound and will remain so. Our instructions are to job goods as low as any New York house. Our Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, etc., we shall receive direct from the factories, and consequently pay no more than cost of making, which will enable us to sell as low as other goods. Gents of the country give us a call.

CADWELL & BENNETT.
Erie, April 24, 1-32. 50

TAKE NOTICE.

TO select choice goods at low prices, I and it important for me to remain in the eastern market; I have therefore associated Mr. E. A. Bennett, my well known Book Keeper, in business with me who will take charge of the home department. I tender thanks to the public for their very liberal patronage, and trust by unwearied diligence that the new firm will receive its full share of patronage. H. CADWELL.
Erie, April 20, 1852. 50
N. B.—The old Accounts and Notes due me must be settled without delry, or cost will be made. H. C.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Act of assembly passed the 2d day of April A. D. 1852, incorporating the "Erie City Hall Association," the undersigned, Commissioners named in said Act, will open books for subscriptions to the capital stock of said Corporation at the Reading Room in Erie on Thursday the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day

Steven James Lytle, James Hoskinson, Joseph D. Clark J. H. Williams, Jehiel Towner, G. A. Elliot, Wm. G. Arbuckle, Jos. M. Sterrett, Wilson Laird, James Thompson, Smith Jackson, S. T. Nelson.
Erie, April 24, 1852. 50

PETROLEUM,

CINCINNATI, April 2, 1853.

Dear Sir.—I have made trial of your Natural Oil, called PETROLEUM, and find its use in much to approve, a corrector of bile, clearer of blood, opening the discharge such dangerous accumulations—the effects of Cold on a bilious temperament. For Piles in its early stages, taken internally and applied externally, is ready, effective and safe.

This much I say confidently, after a fair trial, in the above said case on my own person, and to a person whose eyes were highly inflamed from severe cold, two applications with a sponge in three days effected a perfect cure. This is the result of my observation and practice.

I have ever been slow to endorse the multiplied Panaceas, Nostrums, cure-alls, and catch-pennys of the day, nor am I quite sure that this pure *Natural sets* to be held as the *unfailing antidote* to every ill—there is no such thing—The gangline are apt to promise, and the credulous to expect too much from this Oil, a simple production of nature's pure and unadulterated, will I think, if properly applied, stimulate nature in her efforts to expel disorders and purify the system—and I hope and trust it will be brought into general use, and amply repay all fair efforts to place it within the reach of the afflicted.

I am, very respectfully, &c.
JOHN SANFORD.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.—J. H. Burton & Co., General Agent, Carter & Brother, Erie; J. A. White, Girard, W. H. Townsend, Springfield; R. Potter, West Springfield; J. Clarke Albion; M. Berrish, Edinboro; P. D. Gates, Wheaton, E. Judson, Waterford; J. Webster, Fairview, and by the proprietor, S. M. KIER.
April 21, 1852. 4t49 Canal Basin, seventh st., Pittsburgh.

REMOVAL.

G. B. KEENE has removed his Tailoring establishment to three doors west of Hall's new Banking Office. All orders in his line will be executed promptly and in a superior manner. The spring and Summer Fashions are received.
Erie, April 24, 1852. 50

Warren's Hat Store.

Removed to No. 8, Brown's Block.

HAVING rented the above premises for a term of years, I have fitted it up in the best style, surpassing anything of the kind in this part of the country, for the purpose of making a permanent location, and having made arrangements to do an extensive business, I shall keep constantly on hand a much larger stock of goods in my line than is usually kept in towns of this size, which will enable me to sell goods at a less per cent than any other establishment in Western Pennsylvania. And whether I have any equals in point of goods or prices I will leave it for my patrons and the public to judge.

I am now receiving my spring stock of goods, which is the largest and most carefully selected assortment ever brought to the city of Erie, and not having done business here in the summer I have no old stock to dispose of, but my goods are entirely new from the manufacturers, comprising Hats of all varieties, styles and qualities, from those made of the first materials that is manufactured, will buy, down to those usually sold at two dollars, which I will sell at one dollar and a half, and all other qualities at an equal reduction in price; also, a great variety of that very convenient head dress the Kossuth and Magyar Hats, a new style for summer, also nearly a hundred styles of Caps of all qualities for Gents, Boys and Children.

Straw Goods of all descriptions; China, Coburgh Peddal, Brussels, French, German, Michigan and Lower Canada Straw Hats.

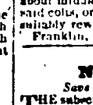
Panama extra fine, and fine extra Marriealso, Kayn Kul, or sea grass Hats, also, a new article of Leghorn, a great improvement on the old style.

Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valises of various styles, qualities and prices. Umbrellas and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; shirts, collars, cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, etc.

As it is an object with me to make my business a permanent one, I shall spare no pains to please my patrons. All goods that do not prove as they are represented will be exchanged or money refunded.

JOHN H. WARREN,
No. 8 Brown's new Block, State st., Erie, Pa.
April 24, 1852. 50

Stray Cow, or Stolen.



STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in North East Borough, on or about the 16th of March, a Brindle Cow, about ten years old; has a large spot on one flank. Any person returning said Cow or giving information where it may be found, shall be liberally rewarded DAVID ALLISON.
North East, April 20, 1852. 3t50

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the premises of the subscriber living in Franklin Township, Erie county, on Thursday the 15th inst., two Colts, one a three year old, a bright bay Mare colt, with a large white stripe in her face, an I rather small, with hind feet white. The other was a two year old horse colt, a dark iron gray color, about middle size, no artificial marks. Whoever will return said colts, or give information where they may be found, will be suitably rewarded. JOHN C. WHELLER.
Franklin, April 21, 1852 3t50

NEW YORK STORE.

No. 6, Bonnell's Block State St.

Save your money by buying at this Establishment.

THE subscribers have now in Store, and are receiving weekly, new and desirable styles of fancy and staple Dry Goods, unsurpassed, either in quality, beauty, variety or cheapness, to which we invite the attention of the citizens of Erie, and surrounding country. Our apartment will always be full and complete, embracing every variety and style of Goods in our line. It is not necessary to enumerate articles or prices, but we pledge ourselves to sell 25 per cent less than any other Store in this City; to be convinced of this fact, please call and examine our Goods and prices. "Sell and never be undersold," is our motto.
MERRICK & DAVIS.
Erie, April 24, 1850. 50

The Erie County Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandize and other property against loss or damage by fire, at as low rates, and with as entire safety to the insured as any other responsible Company.

NO RISK TAKEN TO EXCEED $2,500.

Directors.

Smith Jackson,	James D. Dunlap,
J. H. Fullerton,	J. C. Marshall,
Wm. F. Rindernecht,	John Zimmerly,
Wm. A. Galbraith,	Peter E. Burton,
Jos. M. Sterrett,	J. D. Clark,
C. M. Tibbals,	Geo. Selden,

J. H. Williams.

OFFICERS.

Smith Jackson, Pres't, J. H. Williams, Treas.
O. H. Irish, Sec'y, Jas. S. Rand, gen'l ag't.

Office first door west of Williams & Wrights Brokers' Office, (up stairs.)

Office hours from 10 to 12, A. M., and from half past 1 to 4, P. M.
April 7, 1852. 50

The New Book Store.

IS AGAIN filled with a choice selection of New Miscellaneous Books by favorite authors; Blank Books of an extra quality and finish; Foolscap, Letter and Note Papers at reduced prices; Envelopes of every quality and price; Bushy Cards, etc., for children; Sheet Music and Instruction for the Piano Forte, Violin, Guitar, Flute, Accordeon, etc.; in short nearly every thing usually kept in a good Bookstore. Having a large stock, those wishing to purchase Books for their libraries, cannot do better than to call on us.

J. B. GUNNISON & CO.,
First door west of the Reed House, Erie, Pa.
April 24, 1852. 50

Michigan Southern Rail Road Line.

BOATS leave Erie daily for Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo.
G. J. MORTAN, Agt.
49 Public Dock, Erie, Pa.

1852.

MERCER County FLOUR warranted No 1. Also, Bran & Shorts for Sale by GEO. J. MORTON,
Erie, Pa., April 17, 1852. 49 Public Dock.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed to Waterburgh, has left his Books with S. M. Smith Esq. J. DICKINSON.
Erie, April 24, 1852. 50

BUFFALO BAKERY.

MUGRIDGE & CLARK, would respectfully invite the citizens of Erie, and vicinity in want of Soda and tea biscuit, Boston Butter and Pic Nic Crackers, Hard and Pilot Bread &c., to call or Remit us their orders, (they will always find us at Home, and ready to wait on our friends and sell them as good goods and at Lower Prices than can be bought at any other establishment,) at our Empire Steam Bakery, junction of Elk & Ohio Streets, Buffalo, New York. 49

HAVING rented the above premises for a term of years, I have fitted up in the best style, where I shall keep constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of all Goods in my line, comprising Hats of the latest styles of every variety from 6c to $5 Caps without number, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags and Trunks. Caps made to order on the shortest notice.
April 17, 1852 49 J. H. WARREN.

MESS PORK by the bbl or less quantity at
STERRETT & GRAY'S.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED—Also Seed Potatoes and Small Onions for Sale by
49 STERRETT & GRAY.

ARRIVED AND ON THE WAY!!

Watches, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, &c.

STOCKTON & FULLER, are now receiving and re-opening their Extensive and Beautiful stock of Goods, which they have selected with much care and brought to this market *for Sale.*

Therefore, we invite an examination and wish it distinctly understood that they are not to be *undersold*

Country Dealers are invited to call on us before visiting New York, as we will be prepared to furnish Watches and Jewelry at New York wholesale prices. We only ask a call.

STOCKTON & FULLER.
Park Row, 2 doors East of Brown's Hotel.
Erie, Pa, April 17, 1852. 49

NEW GOODS PER RAIL ROAD.

JUST receieved from New York, fresh from the mint Teas, in caities or in half chests. Crushed, pulverized and coffee Sugars. Rice, Coffee, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, &c., &c. For sale at moderate figures by STERRETT & GRAY.
April 18, 1852. 49

SHEET MUSIC.

A VERY select assortment of Sheet Music has just been received at No. 9, Brown's New Hotel.
April 10. DURLIN & SLOAN.

Flower Paper and Leaves.

ALL sizes of Leaves and the different shades of Flower Paper just opened at No 9, Brown's New Hotel.
April 10. DURLIN & SLOAN.

CLOVER SEED.—Large and small Clover Seed for sale. Also, Sweet Potatoes for seed, small Onion sets, etc., etc.
April 17, 1852. 49 CLARK & McCARTER'S.

CLINTON CORN SHELLERS.—Just received a lot of these labor saving machines and for sale by
April 17, 1-52. 49 CLARK & McCARTER.

BILL AND BUSH HOOKS.—For trimming hedges, cutting brush brambles, etc., for sale by
April 17, 1852. 49 CLARK & McCARTER.

SEED OATS.—The Subscribers have got a small lot of the Bedford Oats for seed. They are considered the best Oats for all purposes, for sale by
April 17, 1852. 49 CLARK & McCARTER.

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERING.—1000 pieces, direct from the manufacturer—some very desirable patterns.
April 17, 1852. 49 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

SAMUEL MOULSON,

At the Old Rochester Nursery, offers

50,000 Northern Spy Apple Trees, many of which are very large and have been transplanted for the purpose of rendering them safe to move.

30,000 very various sorts of Apple Trees, some of which are large.

10,000 one year budded Pear on Quince and Pear stocks

3,000 large Pyramidal Pear, on Quince stocks, some of which bore fruit last year.

6,000 fine Cherry, part on Mahaleb stocks;—a dwarf sort for small gardens.

20,000 Norway Spruce of various sizes, from $10 a thousand to $1 each, together with a large general assortment of hardy items, evergreen and deciduous, among which are all the new Spirea, Forsythia, &c. Yews, Hollys, Berberis, Cryptomeria, Japonica, Cedrus Deodora. Also, a fine lot of Dutch Bulbs, Dahlias, &c.

Orders respectfully solicited through the Post Office or otherwise. Trees packed properly for any distance.

The stock may be seen at the Nursery, corner of Norton and Main Clinton streets. Open at all times to visitors, Sundays excepted.] Orders may be addressed to CHARLES P. SMITH,
Reed House, Erie, Erie county, Pa., or to
SAMUEL MOULSON,
April 17, 1852. 49 30 Front Street, Rochester, N. Y.

HURRAH FOR THE CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

BILL.—Why, John what do you halloo for?

John.—O! if I should tell you all about it you would halloo worse than I did.

Bill—Then tell me quick.

John—Why, I was at JACOB KOCH'S Clothing Store, No 7, Reed House, and such a sight, and such a selling, and such a crowd you never saw before. He sells Clothing twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other store this side of New York.

Bill—Well, what has he got?

John—He has all kinds of Coats you can imagine, from a fine black Dress Coat, down to a linen Coat; and in Vests he can't be beat. He has a vast assortment of all kinds, and has Velvet and Cloth Vests also, the best and prettiest you ever saw;—and he has the greatest assortment of Pants in Erie, and he has them cloudy Pants, that new style just come out this Spring, and what else do you think he has? Why, a whole lot of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and you can go and get his measure taken and they will be done in two hours.

Bill.—You have told me so much that I am bound to go there and buy.

John.—Now, hold on, I have not told you all yet. He has the best assortment of Collars, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Traveling Bags and Umbrellas I ever saw.

Bill.—Now, I have but thirty-five dollars with me, but I will go and buy that much at any rate before he sells all.

John.—I bought a little, only forty five dollars worth and I can hardly carry them alone; but I am going home now, to get some more money and tell the neighbors about, for I know it is to their advantage, and you must know that most of the storekeepers keep the New York made Clothing, but he has the Cutter in *the store and g'ves every thing made here.*

Bill.—Now, I know that they don't half sew goods in N. York

John.—And, another thing he sells only for cash, and I like it first rate, because we always beat to pay, and so that you get Now, I tell what my Motto is, a good one too—"Quick Sales and Small Profits." Well good I have to run, but don't forget it is No. 7, Reed House, North side of the Diamond.
Erie, April 17, 1852. 49

New Spring Goods.

No. 1 Wright's Block, State Street.

NOW opening at the above old stand, one of the richest, most complete and brilliant stocks of Goods ever brought to this market, among which are

Rep Lustres, Black and colored all wool—Gold Medal, Manchester, and Scotch de Laines, Challeys, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, etc.

Silks and Satins in great variety, and unusually Cheap.

Barages and Lawns, a general assortment of very rich Goods.

Poplins of all colors, figured, watered, and plain.

Gingham and Prints, in great variety, embracing the most popular make.

Shawls—Crape, Silk, Broshe, Cashmere and Thibet Shawls.

Ribbons—Bonnet Ribbons, Sash, Mantua, &c. &c.

Bonnets—The Spirit of the Age Bonnets, directly from the manufacturer in large quantities and very cheap.

Cloths and Cassimeres—a large stock of Cloths and Cassimeres of French and American make

☞ As we have in our employ the best of workmen, gentlemen can be furnished with a suit of Cloths a little cheaper at our establishment than at any other in the city, and fits warranted.

Our stock of

Ready-Made Clothing!

both for Boys' and Mens' wear, is also very extensive, and is worthy of the attention of those desiring

CHEAPNESS AND DURABILITY.

Groceries of all kinds, not forgetting 25-100 the best imported Cigars can be sold here for the money, can be found cheap at No. 1, Wright's Block.—don't mistake the number.
Erie, April 10, 1852. 49 J. ROSENZWEIG & CO.

LATE ARRIVALS AT CLARK & McTCALF'S.

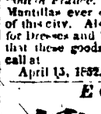
The favorite resort of all those who are in pursuit of Cheap Goods and not—Gas.

ALL of our old friends and the community in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine our new stock, now opening. We pledge ourselves to spare our customers the infliction of the usual amount of gas, which has become so general as to be almost considered a necessary nuisance. We will let our *Goods and Prices speak for themselves.* All those who are in want of "little out," for spring either in their houses or persons, and who have any regard to economy, will find it to the decided advantage of their purses, to give us a call before purchasing.
Erie, April 17.—49.

Ladies! Ladies!!

IT is our pleasure to inform you that we have just opened the largest and most splendid assortment of Fr Emb'd Work, ever offered in any store in Erie, consisting of the richest styles of Lace and Muslin Sleeves, Under and Pocket Hdk'fs, Cuffs, Collars, Edgings, and Insertion to be found—we had almost said, "out of France." Also, we have received some of the richest Mantillas ever offered to the admiring gaze of the "fair ones" of this city. Also, a large stock of new and elegant trimmings for Dresses and Mantillas. Ladies, just call, we have not said that these goods are *cheap*, you shall say that yourself—only call at CLARK & McTCALF'S.
April 13, 1852. 49

ECKFORD LINE.



THIS Line, possessing unsurpassed facilities, is prepared, upon the opening of navigation, to transport Merchandize, Produce, &c., from and to New York, and the Western States

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

MR Packages ECKFORD LINE, Ship Daily by the
"OLD LINE TROY TOW BOATS,"
CONNECTING WITH
Eckford Express.

The Public is informed that such arrangements have been made with the different Railroads and Steamers as will enable this Line to forward Merchandize, daily, from New York to the Western and Southern States, with the greatest dispatch.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

MR Packages, ECKFORD EXPRESS, Ship by
"PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS," Foot Courtlandt Street.

Shippers are requested to procure Bills of Lading, at the Office, No. 127 Broad street, up stairs.

HUGH ALLEN, } 127 Broad st. New York.
G. B. WILLIAMS, }
MAXWELL & PATTEN, } Buffalo.
JOHN ALLEN, }
CONSIGNEES AT LAKE ERIE PORTS.

Jno Hearn, & Co., Erie, Pa. J. H Hall, Conneaut, O.
M. Watrous, Ashtabula, O. D. Knight & Co., Fairport "
Eddy & Halladay, Cleveland, " Walker & Co., Milan "
E. F. Osborn, Sandusky, " A. Godard, Toledo, "
D. B. Miller, & Co., Monroe, M Bridge & Lewis, Detroit, M.
April 17. 49

ROGERS STILL IN TOWN.

At his new HAT and CAP STORE, on Park Row, two doors West of Williams & Wright's Exchange Office.

BEING almost an entire stranger to the citizens of Erie and vicinity, I feel very thankful for the liberal patronage extended to me thus far, and can assure the public that I intend to locate *permanently in this city, and continue the Hat, Cap and* Fur business on a more extended scale than heretofore.

I am now receiving from New York, by Railroad, the latest style of Beebe's Splendid Hats, together with an extensive assortment of Kossuth and other Hats, with a great variety of Children's Hats and Caps, Hat Cases, Travelling Bags, &c., of which I invite the attention of all those disposed to inform themselves how the head may be improved, the heart made better and the pocket a trifle lighter, to the trial of my Hats. I sell for cash, and will not be undersold. Cheap as the cheapest, very often cheaper, and no one shall leave dissatisfied with the price.—Goods shown with pleasure. Give me a call.
Erie, April 17.—49. R. J. ROGERS.

"*Small Profits and Numerous Transactions.*"

DURLIN & SLOAN'S

EMPORIUM OF

Cheap Books and Stationery,

No. 9, Brown's New Hotel, State st.

WE are now opening the largest and best assortment of Books and Stationery ever brought to this market; and as our motto will be "*Small Profits and Numerous Transactions*," we are prepared to sell at prices that defy competition. Our variety embraces all the standard works of

History, Biography, Romance,

Travels by Sea and Land, Thrilling Adventures, Books for the Parlor and Fireside, Gift Books for all ages,

School & Classical Books, Bibles, Testaments,

Prayer, Hymn, and Psalm Books,

and an endless variety too numerous to mention. Blank Books from the best eastern manufactories always on hand.

LETTER STATIONERY DEPARTMENT will embrace an endless variety of English, French and American Cap, Letter, Commercial and Embossed Note Papers.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

Cheap Groceries and Pure Wines and Liquors.

NO. 7, POOR PEOPLES' ROW, STATE ST.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Oils, Fish, &c, which, having been purchased at reduced prices, consequent upon the pressure in the money market, he is enabled to sell at rates that

Astonish the Natives and Defy Competition.

He therefore takes pleasure in calling the attention of a generous eating and drinking public to an enumeration of a part of the many good things he has in store for them, feeling sure they have but to EXAMINE QUALITY AND PRICES to be satisfied that it will be to their interest to purchase of him. His stock consists in part of

WET AND DRY GROCERIES:

P Rico, N. O. and Cuba sugar, Pulverized, crushed, granulated and Coffee sugars. Molasses, all qualities & kinds. Old Java, and all other Coffees. Black & Green Teas, all kinds. Tobacco, smoking and chewing plug and paper, all kinds. Rice, Citron, Starch, Black and Yellow Snuff. Domestic and Havana Cigars, Raisins, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmeg, Mace, Indigo, Ginger, Cassa, Ground Coffee, Pepper sauce, Olive, Castor and Sperm Oils; Herring codfish, Mackerel, Salmon, Whitefish and Trout; Fancy and Common bar Soap, Scotch Ale, London Porter, Glass-ware, Rockingham and Stone Ware of every description;

No. 7, People's Row.

Also the best assortment

OF CANDIES IN THE CITY.

In the line of Wines and Liquors his stock embraces Pale and Dark Brandies, St. Croix and Jamacia Rum, Scheidam and Pine Apple Gin, Scotch, Monongahela Whiskey; Old Portland Madeira Wine, Scherry, Malaga, Red Port, Clarret and Champaign Wines; Also, Brandy Peaches and Cherris, together with almost every thing else in his line. M. M. MOORE.

Erie, Feb. 21, 1851. 14

Sheldon's Waterproof Polish, for Boots and Shoes.

A FRESH supply just received at Warren's, No. 1, Wright's Block. This article is attracting the most universal admiration where it has been tested. We can produce testimony of the highest reputation and are confident of yours if you will but give it a fair trial. It surpasses anything ever before offered to the world. It gives a brilliant polish, and is susceptible of oil, and not only keeps out water but preserves the leather and keeps it from cracking. Ladies, commend it very highly for Kid and Morocco shoes and Rubbers, adding to a brilliant lustre the virtue of not soiling the whitest linen. It is easily applied and lasts longer than any other blacking. Try it

Erie, March 13, 1852.—44 J. H. WARREN, Agent.

To the Inhabitants of Harborcreek, North East, Greenfield and all others in Erie County.

TAKE NOTICE!!

WM. F. RINDERNECHT of Erie and A. F. Jones of Harborcreek have purchased the entire stock of goods of Messrs. King and Brown at Moorheadville in Harborcreek and intend to continue the mercantile business in all its branches at the old stand of King and Brown, under the name of

RINDERNECHT & JONES!!!

In addition to our present Stock we will receive in a few days by Railroad from New York all styles of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass ware, Iron, Steele, Nails, Dye Stuffs, Liquors and everything generally kept in a Grocery and Dry Good Store in any place. Our Motto shall be to sell cheaper than the cheapest

We invite the citizens of the above named townships to call and examine our stock and if we cannot show them as large a stock of goods as some in Erie we can show them a good assortment of everything and at prices that cannot be beat.

Wanted in exchange for goods, Cash, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Oats, Corn, Flour, Beans, dried Apples and Peaches, Pork, Hams, &c. &c., March 29, 1852.—45.

THIS WAY STRANGER!!

"Secure the Shadow ere the Substance fade."

E. ABELL, the Daguerrian Artist

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and vicinity that he still continues his rooms over the Erie Bank, for the purpose of delineating the human face divine by means of the beautiful art of the Daguerreotype in the latest and most approved style. He offers to produce the likeness of any person favoring him with a sitting which shall be pronounced by competent judges, superior to the work of any other Artist what ever, for strength, beauty, and life-like appearance.

Daguerreotype, O what delight
To gaze upon its works of light;
How high the polish, pure the tone,
And every face is nature's own;
Sure never Art with all its skill,
The soul with such delight could fill.

His Picture being fixed by the cyanide of gold and other ingredients of his own preparation, can never fade or change by exposure to air and light. Those who wish perfect Likenesses will please call at his rooms over the Erie Bank, and examine specimens.—Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 5 P. M. in all states of the weather. Erie, Feb. 14, 1852. tf46

A Valuable Medical Work.

A POPULAR *Cyclopedia of Modern Domestic Medicine*, comprising every recent improvement in medical knowledge; with a plain account of Medicines in common use. By KEITH IRVAY, M. D. To which is prefixed by the Editor, Popular Treatises upon Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Dietetics and the Management of the Sick, designed for general use

This work is highly recommended by all our best read and regular physicians, and may now be had at a reduced price at Erie March 6. DURLIN & SLOAN'S, Book Store.

AUGER, Saw, plane, and chisel handles, at No 3 Reed House. March 13. RUFUS REED'S.

BUFFALO ADVERTISEMENT.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

New and Extensive Establishment for the sale of CARPETINGS FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, DOMESTIC AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

And House Furnishing Articles in general, Townsend Hall, 218 MAIN SREET.

W. B. BISHOP, having opened the spacious Rooms in Townsend Hall, for the sale of the above goods, is prepared with a new and splendid assortment, unsurpassed by any establishment in this city, either in quality, beauty, variety, or cheapness. He is prepared to supply Steamboat, Hotels or Private Families with every article in his line, at New York City prices.

In my store will be found new and elegant designs in Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry Brussels, three ply ingrain and other carpets; floor Oil Cloths, all widths, from 2-4 to 24 feet; Canton matting, splendid Damask and Lace Curtains, Cornices, and all other Drapery, Trimmings, Linen and Cotton Sheeting, Curled Hair, Sea Grass and Straw Mattresses, and every article in the Upholstery line.

In the Dry Goods line I have a full and complete assortment, and having had many years experience in the purchasing of Dry Goods, I can offer my stock to purchasers with full confidence that I cannot be undersold by any house either in or out of New York City.

I respectfully solicit a call from all purchasers. My goods will at all times be exhibited cheerfully.

I have in my employ an experienced Carpet Maker and Upholsterer, who will use his utmost exertions to give entire satisfaction to my customers. W. B. BISHOP, 218 Main street,

March 27, 1852.—tf46. 1st store below Swan street.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

CHARLES F. FREEMAN & CO.,

(LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

144 *Broadway, 1 Door South of Liberty Street, NEW YORK.*

HAVE now on hand, and will be receiving daily through the season, *New Goods*, direct from the European manufacturers, and *cash Auctions, rich, fashionable, fancy Silk Millinery Goods.* Our stock of *Rich Ribbons*, comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and paterns, and stand unrivaled. We offer our goods for *nett Cash*, at lower prices than any credit House in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of *rich cheap goods.*

Ribbons rich for Bonnetts, Caps, Sashes and Belts. Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, *Lisses*, and Tarletons. Embroideries, Collars, Chemisetts, Capes, Berthas. Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edgings, and Insertings. Embroidered Revieres, Lace, and Hemstitch Cambrie Handkerchiefs Blonds, Illusions, and Embroidered Laces for Caps. Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Mantillas, and Veils. Honiton, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and Brussels Laces — English and Wove Thread, Smyrna, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Laces. Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk, and Sewing Silk, Gloves, and Mitts. French and American Artificial Flowers. French Lace, English, American, and Italian, Straw Bonnets and Trimmings. March 27 1-52. tf46.

IMPORTANT!

JUST received by D. B. DERBY, at his shop on the Reed House Row, a full supply of stock, consisting of Shot Guns, &c., which he will sell cheap for cash. Shot Guns afforded at from $2 50 to $30 each. Rifles of all descriptions, manufactured to order or ready made.

All Jobbing done promptly and neatly, at moderate rates. Erie, March 27, 1852.

NO. 175 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO.

BOSTON CROCKERY STORE.

THE subscribers have opened at No. 175 Main street Buffalo, (next door to Hollister & Co.) an extensive assortment of

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware.

Also, Solar Lamps for oil or burning fluid, Girandoles, common and silver-plated Castors, silver-plated and Britannia Coffee Pots, Sugars and Creams, plated Spoons, Forks, Cake Baskets, Tea Trays, Table Cutlery and a complete assortment of French, China and German Vases,

They import their Crockery and China direct from the manufacturers, which will enable them to sell at the lowest New York prices,

They would particularly invite the attention of Merchants, and all others wishing to purchase, to give them a call, and examine their Goods and prices before purchasing.

Buffalo, March 20.—45 E. C. BROWN & CO

Money wanted for the Cause of Liberty.

THE Undersigned wishes to free himself from his Creditors and not having the money to do it, he therefore asks all those that know themselves indebted to him to call and pay their respective dues on or before the 15th of April next or cost must be made, a certificate will in all cases be given for the amount received. Erie March 29 1852—45. WM. F RINDERNECHT.

RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

G. P. R. JAMES' New Novel "A Story without a Name." "Self Deception, or the History of a Human Heart"—by Mrs. ELLIS. "*Kossuth and his Generals.*" Also—Sartain's Graham's and Godey's Magazines for April, at

March 27, 1852. J. B. GUNNISON & Co's. New Book Store.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE taken WM. P. HAYES, into co-partnership with me in the Merchantile Business. The business will be conducted hereafter under the firm of TIBBALS & Hayes

Erie, March, 3, 1852. C. M. TIBBALS.

N. B.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to me by Note or Account, will please make immediate settlement; as it is positively necessary to have my old business closed up. A word to the wise is sufficient. March 6, '52.—45. C. M. TIBBALS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING this day admitted as a partner, Mr. A. J. FULLER, (who has been, for the past eight years, in the extensive Manufacturing and Importing House of Messrs Nichols, Goodwin & Co., New York,) the business will be continued under the firm of STOCKTON & FULLER, at the old stand, second door east of Brown's Exchange Hotel, Park Row. Thankful for past favors, I hope you will bestow the same liberal patronage on the new firm, assuring you that all that is possible shall be done to give satisfaction to my customers.

Erie, March 1, 1852.—43. H. P. STOCKTON.

Please Take Notice.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire stock of Greenfield's of J. Zimmerly, will continue the business at the old stand under the name and firm of A. & J. S. WALTERS & Third intend not to be undersold by any other establishment, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor them with a call with the greatest pleasure.

AUGUSTUS WALTERS. JOHN S. WALTERS.

Erie, Sept. 6. tf7.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, and is a bargain, the property where he resides, about three and a quarter miles from Erie. It contains from 18 to 20 acres cleared, and has erected thereon a Woolen Factory, with the necessary Machinery and fixtures; a Steam Saw Mill, with Machinery and fixtures; a large two story Dwelling House, a good Barn, three good Tenant Houses, and a young apple and peach orchard, grafted fruit. The land is of a good quality, all cleared and under good fence.

For terms or information inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or Wm. S. Lane, Esq., Erie, Feb. 21, 1852.—40 tf. OTIS REED.

WATER CURE.

"COLD SPRINGS WATER CURE" is situated about a mile north of the city of Buffalo, at the celebrated Cold Springs, (from whence it derives its name,) and at the terminus of the line of Omnibusses on Main Street.

It has been in operation about eighteen months, and the success which has attended the treatment of patients has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors. Cures have been performed, which to the patients themselves, to their friends, and to the public, have seemed a little short of miraculous. The proprietors do not wish to encourage those who have been declining in health for years; with instantaneous resurrection, but feel entirely safe in saying that water treatment will cure all that can be cured by any other treatment and will succeed in many cases where other measures have failed, and will cure in less time and more comfortable to the patient, and all things considered at much less expense.

The diet is such as is adapted to invalids, and gymnastic exercises suited to the physical condition of each patient, and innocent amusements such as have a tendency to invigorate the constitution are regularly pursued.

The institution is new, commodious, and pleasantly situated, the surrounding scenery beautiful, and all things tending to health and comfort acceptable, and no pains will be spared to render our guests cheerful and contented, while receiving all the advantages of medical aid and Water appliances. A. Shattuck, M. D. has the Medical charge, assisted by J. H. Tilden, M. D., and Dr. J. L. Acomb, as resident physician, and Doctress M. M. Taylor in the Female Department

For further particulars address Drs. Shattuck & Tilden, 239, (32d, after the first of May next,) Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, March 20, 1852. 3m45

J. S. SHADDUCK,

Architect and Builder, *No 1, Park Row*, Erie, Pa. Architectural Drawings and Specifications made out on reasonable terms.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

ERIE, PA., Nov. 13 1851

The bearer, Mr. John S. Shadduck, is a practical Architect, and has been for several years engaged in that business, during which time he has erected several large and costly buildings We cheerfully recommend Mr. Shadduck to all persons who may be engaged in building and believe that he will, as heretofore, promptly fulfill any business engagement he may make.

Conrad Brown Jr.	W. Taggart
Matthew R. Barr	J. H. Fullerton
Fardon Scannell	James D. Dunlap
E. Holmes	John P. Vincent
Smith Jackson	John H. Walker
D. S. Sterrett	C. McParren
Erie March 20 1851—tf15.	F. Waters.

ANOTHER SUPPLY!

OF Dream Life, Reveries of a Bachelor, Faggott of French Sticks, a Lady's Voyage around the World, Websters Quarto Dictionary, Harpers Grahams and Knickerbocker Magazines for March, Forest Divorce Case and more of those choice Blank Books at J. B. GUNNISON & CO'S

Erie, March 13 1852. New Bookstore.

50 Bags of Coffee for sale by the bag or pound at prices tha can't be be beat. Call and see.

Erie Nov. 29,-51. 28 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

THE Ladies will find very elegant black Brocade changeable silks, cheap at Feb. 21, '52. J. H. FULLERTON'S.

CARPET WARP for sale at J. B. COOK'S.

March 13

Tea! Tea!!

25 Chests, of Old & Young Hyson, Imperial, Black & Hyson Skin Tea now open and selling from 37½ cts. per pound to 75 cts. at Nov. 22,-51. 28 W. F. RINDERNECHT'S.

A FEW dozen Jars of Nice Pickles—also Sardines for sale by Nov. 29. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

200 BBLS. SALT, just received and for sale by Nov. 29, 1851. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

RAISINS, Currants, Citron, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Spice, Mustard, Chocolate, Cocoa, Baker's Broma, and a few dozen of those infallible Yeast Powders, constantly on hand and for sale by W. F. RINDERNECHT. Nov 29. Corner of 5th and State-st

3 TONS John McFarland & Co's fine Saleratus, for sale by the the box at manufacturer's prices. W. F. RINDERNECHT, Agent.

Nov. 29.

Tobacco!!

JOHN Anderson & Co., Liebenthal & Co., G. Shott & Son's Chewing and smoking Tobacco, by the pound or paper, also Cavendish Tobacco from 18¾ cts. to three shillings per pound by Erie Nov. 22, 1851. 28 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION

Clear the track for

SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!

WHO has on hand the Largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, manufactured by himself, by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

Beautiful Silk Hats for $2,50!

Buffalo Robes for $2 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves.

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheapside.

Erie November 8, 1851. 26

NOTICE!

THE Subscriber intending to reside for some time in Erie, has resumed the practice of Medicine and Surgery: office at his residence on 5th St., two doors west of the Episcopal Church.

Erie, Jan 10, '52—tf35. W. POYNTELL JOHNSTON, M.D.

A GENERAL assortment of Crockery and Glassware may be found at the store of 21 SENNETT & CO.

Keystone Paper Mills,

ERIE, PA.

PERKINS & SELDEN

MR. ELIHU MARVIN having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, and in the business of Marvin & Perkins, to Samuel Selden, the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers under the name of Perkins & Selden, who will settle all accounts of the late firm. Oct 19.

RUFUS L. PERKINS. SAMUEL SELDEN.

250 BAY STATE and Empire State Woolen Long Shawls just received by Redon's fast despatch. Prices from $2 to $8.

November 8.

Spavins, Ringbones, Windgalls, Curbs, Splints.

HAVING seen the virtues of Major's celebrated British Remedy tested in the removal of a Bone Spavin from my Horse, I have purchased the exclusive right of compounding, using, and selling this unparalleled medicine in the town of Harborcreek, Erie county, Pa. The public are therefore informed that I am prepared to apply this medicine to all Horses affected with Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs Windgalls, Splints &c., brought to me at Wesleyville, and that when properly applied it has never failed to affect a cure. JOHN BENNETT.

Wesleyville, October 11, 1851. tf23

D. S. JONES & Co.

CORNER of Fourth and Race streets, Phila., Publishers of the Model Architect, by SAMUEL SLOAN, to be completed in 24 monthly parts.

The above work is designed to meet the wishes, not only of those directly interested in buildings, but all who desire the advancement of this noble art in our country, and wish to cultivate their taste and acquaintance with architecture. The handsome manner in which it is prepared, and published, renders it a tasteful ornament for the drawing-room; while its accurate delineations give it the highest practical value.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 now ready for delivery.

Price—50 cents per number. Address as above, post paid. tf51

American Life and Health Insurance Company,

CAPITAL $500.000.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office with the Erie Co. Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company issues Policies at *Total Abstinence Rates, Joint Stock Rates*, and at *Mutual Rates*, which for $1000 are as follows:

Ages.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual.*
20	$11 60	$14 70	$17 70
25	13 30	17 00	20 40
30	15 40	19 60	23 80
35	17 90	22 90	27 50
40	20 80	26 70	32 00

HEALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Rates under 50 years of age.	*Over 50 and under 60.*
Per year for per week.	Per year for per week.
$2 00 $0 04	$3 50 $0 06
3 00 0 06	3 75 0 06
4 00 0 08	5 00 0 08
5 00 0 08	5 25 0 10
6 00 0 10	7 52 0 10

On the decease of a person insured, $20 will be paid as a funeral allowance, provided death was not the result of crime or immorality. An expense fee of $1 50 in addition to the above will be charged the first year, which must be paid at the time of making application.

C. H. IRISH, *Agent*,

Dr. J. L. STEWART, *Medical Examiner*.

Erie, Jan. 21, 1852 —3m41

W. C. BRALEY,

WOULD say to horse owners that he has the secret of nearly the entire race of patent remedies for horses, and with a number of years practice will be able to give satisfaction generally either as a farrier or Surgeon.

☞ Please call at my office at the Canal Stable near the outlet lock of the Erie Extension Canal, and judge for yourselves.

Jan. 3, 1851.—1y34

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Farm containing 221 acres, situated in the township of North East, 2½ miles from the depot at North East village. Said farm has 160 acres of improvement and the whole under fence, with two never failing streams of water running through it. The buildings are a new frame House, calculated for a dairy house; one barn 32 by 44; 3 Barns 26 by 36; one Shed converted into stabling 70 feet long; one Corn Barn and one Cider Mill 28 by 36. There are two good Orchards on the premises, and a road running through the centre, which would make it convenient for two farms. Terms of sale are fourth in hand and the remainder in eight semi-annual payments with interest payable annually. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers. A. B. FULLER, at Erie, or A. H HAYNES, North East.

Also—several desirable building Lots near the depot at Erie, cheap on time; enquire of A. B. FULLER

Erie, Feb. 14, 1852 —3m10

Land and Lots for Sale.

300 ACRES in Bloomfield township, 120 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $2000. This is an excellent grazing farm.

150 acres nine miles west of Erie, in Fairview township, 100 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $25 per acre; an excellent grain or grazing farm

77 acres in Union township, 45 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $1200.

100 acres in LeBoeuff township, on the east bank of French Creek, 6 miles below Waterford—65 acres cleared, house, barn, and orchard, price $2000. This is a beautiful farm of bottom lands and hillside, good for grain or grazing.

76 acres two miles east of Erie, on Lake Road, good buildings and orchard, and a valuable power for a mill—price $30 per acre.

30 acres Erie Academy land, one mile south of Erie, on the Turnpike road, all cleared—price $75 per acre.

300 acres of Wild Land, part of tract No $999, in Wayne township—price $750.

94 acres of wild land in Le Boeuff—price $3 per acre.

Also, a large number of In Lots and Out Lots of the town of Erie. WILSON KING.

Feb 26, 1851. tf Land Agent, Erie, Pa

SPRING GOODS.

LOOMIS & Co. have received this day, Silver Plated and Plain Dining and Dessert Forks, Spoons, beautiful patterns Napkin Rings, Pickle Forks, Fruit Knives, splendid Bracelets and other Jewelry, nearly opposite Brown's New Hotel, State St. Erie, March 4, 1852. 43

FLAG SHIP LAWRENCE CANES.

ON HAND, or made to order in any style of Gold and Silver Mounting, Canes of this old relic of former greatness and glory. Erie, Feb 14, '52 —tf. G. LOOMIS & CO.

GOLD PENS.—Received by Express a large and well selected assortment of Bagley Pens in Gold and Silver Cases, embracing his United States, Commercial and Ladies Pen, all warranted for six months. A large assortment of other makers Pens, very cheap in price, at G. LOOMIS & CO'S.

Erie, Feb 14, 1852.—tf. State Street.

NEW WATCHES—Just received by express, six boxes splendid Silver Lever and Cylinder Watches, selected for Time Keepers, and will be sold to close them up, by the case, at Wholesale prices. Call and see them. Opposite Brown's New Hotel.

Erie, Jan. 31, '52.—38. G. LOOMIS & CO.

TOBACCO.—Lillenthal's and Anderson's Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Walk up, all ye who "use the weed."

Feb. 21 1852. M. M. MOORE, *No. 7, Poor People's Row*

DR. MARCHISI'S

UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE Undersigned, having become agents for this invaluable Medicine, would respectfully invite the attention of the afflicted to the gratifying success that has attended its use wherever introduced, and its happy adaption to the cure of the distressing diseases for which it is offered.

This CATHOLICON is in truth one of the greatest medical discoveries of the Age, and is destined to become identified with the health and happiness of FEMALES.

This declaration is based upon the fact that it will cure more than nine tenths of a class of very prevalent diseases, known as

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

and which have heretofore resisted the skill and exertions of the most accomplished Physicians of all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other malady to which the human family is heir. It has already received the approbation and liberal patronage of very many prominent members of the Medical Faculty in the United States, willing to abide the truth, and has long due regard for the welfare of their patients, and is in every way worthy the confidence of the afflicted as A SUCCESSFUL, SAFE, and CHEAP REMEDY. Of this, additional proof will be found in the pamphlet, to which the attention of Ladies and Practioners is respectfully invited.

This medicine has never been introduced by empty puffs and misrepresentations, nor is it intended that its present popularity shall be sustained by any medium but its merits and the approbation of the public. The CATHOLICON is not a "cure all," but is intended expressly for those complaints incidental to the respectable female whether married or single—PROLAPSUS UTERI or falling of the Womb; PLEUR ALBUS, or Whites; CHRONIC INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION OF THE WOMB; INCIDENTAL HEMORRHAGE, or Flooding; PAINFUL, SUPPRESSED AND IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION, &c., with all their accompanying evils, (Cancer excepted,) no matter how severe, or how long standing.

☞ Pamphlets can be had gratis at our store.

CARTER & BROTHER, Erie, Druggists, Wholesale and Retail Agents.

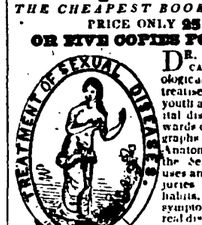
Central Depot, 389 Broadway, New York. 6m31

A PERFECT SAFEGUARD AGAINST QUACKERY.

THE CHEAPEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED:

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A COPY,

OR FIVE COPIES FOR ONE DOLLAR!



DR. LA CROIX'S PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE, entitled, A Physiological View of Marriage—a popular treatise on the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, arising from genital diseases in both sexes, with upwards of 125 colored and plain lithographic and engravings, illustrating the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Sexual Organs, their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries produced in them by solitary habits, excesses and infection, causes, symptoms and baneful effects of these real diseases, together with plain directions for the perfect cure of syphilis, gleet, stricture, &c., *without mercury*.

To which are added very extensive practical observations on Sexual Debility, arising from either excess, exposure, or constitutional weakness, and its attendant sympathies. The whole illustrated by striking cases from Dr. La Croix's private practice. The reproductive organs of females illustrated. Menstruation, irregularity, or the entire suppression of the Menses, and their remedies by M. La Croix, M. D., Graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Paris, Member of the Hospital des Veneriennes, Paris—Correspondent of the Reformed School of Medicine, and member of the Medical Society, &c. &c.

CAUTION.

In this book the nature of every private disease is minutely described, with their symptoms, and how to distinguish one from another—with receipts for the remedies, their management, &c., in plain language. It exhales every one to successfully and privately treat his case, (thereby avoiding the immoralities usually practiced by quacks on this subject,) or to judge if properly treated. Young men who have been unfortunate in contracting disease, previous to placing themselves under the care of any doctor no matter what his pretensions may be, get a copy of this truly useful work first, as it exposes the trickery and imposture practiced by quacks to obtain private diseases in the public newspapers. Sold by the author, who may be consulted upon any of the diseases of which it treats Any person sending 25 cents enclosed a letter (post paid) will receive one copy of this book by mail, or five copies for $1. Address Dr M. S. La Croix, or box 1600, P. O., Buffalo, N. Y. Also for sale by the author, No. 36, Beaver st; P. L. Gilbert, under the Museum, Albany, N. Y.

FEMALE COMPLAINT.

Falling of the Womb, Gonorrhœa or Whites, Obstructed, Excessive, Irregular or painful Menses, Dropsy of the Womb.

Dr. La Croix is often called upon by young and innocent females who have had their health injured for years by pills and nostrums purchased from celebrated female impostors, under the false pretence of effecting cures—those medicines in nineteen cases of twenty have an injurous effect upon the constitution, without producing the desired effect, or any signs of it Ladies who wish for medicines, the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will please note this

Dr. De Lamy's Female Periodical Pills,

which are the result of the combined knowledge and experience of some of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of Europe, and have been used by females embracing most of the gentility and nobility of France for the last 25 years. To eulogise their virtues would not add to their merits. The only precaution necessary to be taken, ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe that they are in certain situations (the particulars of which will be mentioned in the wrappers accompanying each box,) though always safe and healthy, so gently, yet so active are they.

☞ Price $1 per box. they can be transmitted by mail to any part of the country.

Dr. La Croix invites all the afflicted, however hopeless their case may appear, or whatever their disease may be, or however many physicians or remedies they have tried, to put his knowledge and skill to the test in an examination of the case—it will cost them nothing He promises to every case he treats a permanent and radical cure for life.

☞ The Dispensary is so arranged that the person so calling will see no one but the doctor himself, who is in constant attendance in his private rooms, day and evening, and will give relief to all who may give him a call. Hundreds of certificates voluntarily given of cures, some of which are most astonishing cases on record, are for inspection at the Dispensary, all which are by his medicines.

Remember 64 Lloyd street, up stairs, sign of Old Galen's Head, Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, March 8, 1851. 1y43

$50 FORFEIT.

DR. HUNTER will forfeit $50, if failing to cure any case of disease that may come under his care, no matter how long standing or inflicting. Either sex are invited to his Private Rooms, 78, North SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, without fear of interruption by other patients. Strangers and others who have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician are invited to call. Those who have injured themselves by solitary vice are also invited

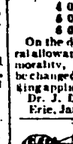
READ AND REFLECT.—The afflicted would do well to reflect before trusting their health, happiness, and in many cases their lives, in the hands of physicians, ignorant of this class of maladies. It is certainly impossible for one man to understand all the ills the human family are subjected to. Every respectable physician has his peculiar branch, in which he is more successful than his brother professors, and to that he devotes most of his time and study.

YEARS OF PRACTICE, exclusively devoted to the study and treatment of diseases of the sexual organs, together with ulcers upon the body, throat, nose or legs, pains in the head or bones, mercurial rheumatism, strictures, gravel, irregularities, disease arising from youthful excesses of impurities of the blood, whereby the constitution has become enfeebled, enables Dr. Hunter to offer *speedy relief* to all who may place themselves under his care.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1851. 1y31

ON THE CASH SYSTEM.

Having Tried it, We find it Works Well.



BELIEVING the Cash System the only true system of doing business, the undersigned has adopted it, and finds it work well both for himself and customers, as it has enabled him to purchase his

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

at extremely low rates, consequently he will be able to furnish his customers and the public at corresponding prices. All in want of any thing in his line are respectfully invited to examine his elegant assortment of

Clothing! Cloths and Cassimeres!

Consisting of Black, Blue Black, Brown, Green and Drab Broadcloths, and Cassimeres of various patterns Also:

Silk, Satin, Worsted & Woollen Vests & Vesting!

All of which were purchased in New York for CASH, and are now offered as cheap, at least, as at any other establishment in town

He does not deem it necessary to tell those who have for so long a series of years patronized him that he continues to manufacture as

FASHIONABLE AND NEAT FITTING

Garments as can be found in this market; but to new customers he has no hesitation in saying that if they will

CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

They will not go away dissatisfied with either

Goods, Workmanship or Prices.

Custom work always done at reasonable prices, and warranted. Also cutting warranted, if properly made up. Call and see if "old things have not become new" at the *old* stand of the subscriber. JAMES LYTLE.

Erie, Sept. 26, 1851. 39

Musical Academy.

THIS Institute will be opened in a few days at his rooms, 4 doors east of the Erie Bank, as soon as the names of fifty subscribers are obtained. Terms—$6 for one person, $10 for families containing six persons, per year, invariably in advance. Five lessons will be given every Saturday, either of which pupils may attend. Hours of study from 7 A. M. to 9, from 10 to 12, from 1 P. M. to 3, from 4 to 6, from 7 evening to 9. The ladies may select one of these lessons for themselves, thus enabling all to attend without inconvenience. This unparalled low price of tuition brings instruction within the reach of all. The hours will be occupied in the following manner:—First vocal exercises—second, lectures on every thing connected with music, (history of music, including the news of musical matters)—third, rudiments of music, with explanations on the black board, or on an instrument—fourth, sacred music, with accompaniment on the Melodion — All persons wishing to subscribe, will find me, at the above named rooms. WM. WILLING.

Erie Oct 4, 1851, tf31

A LARGE assortment of Pianos and Melodians, just received at WM. WILLING'S Music Store.

Erie, dec. 13. 1851,

LIGHT, LIGHT.—Ten barrels improved No 1 Winter Strained Lard Oil, and three barrels Bleached Winter Strained Elephant Oil; also Camphene, Fine Oil and Burning fluid for sale by No 3 Reed House. J. H. BURTON & Co.

HARRISONS COLUMBIAN INK—a lot of this celebrated ink just received by J. H. BURTON & Co.

2000 Almanacs for 1852 for gratuitous distribution, at J. H. BURTON & Co's.

MEN'S and Boys' Caps, Silk and Worsted Plush, Oil Cloth Caps, Roach and Ready Hats. Also, a good assortment of ladies' Muffs for sale very cheap by S JACKSON.

BONNET, Cap, Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, a large assortment at S. JACKSON'S.

DE LANES, Plain and Figured all styles and qualities for sale cheap by SMITH JACKSON

JAPAN WARE.—Just received another lot expressly for Job *Work*, at *Buffalo* prices. RUFUS REED.

SPANISH FANS—A new and beautiful style for Parties, &c., just opened at Jan. 31.—38. G. LOOMIS & CO'S.

X BAZINE celebrated perfumery, hair oil &c., &c., embracing *extracts for the handkerchief*, Pomadeo, Bears Oil, Shaving Cream, Fancy Soaps, Tooth Paste, and Amandine for zapped hands; all highly perfumed and warranted by

Erie, Dec. 13 1851-31 J. H. BURTON & Co.

GUM DROPS.—Rose, Raspberry and Lemon, a beautiful article for coughs, colds, &c. J. H. BURTON & Co.

RAZORS—A first rate quality can be found at Erie, Jan 31, '52.—38. G. LOOMIS & CO'S

LIVER COMPLAINT,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,

AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH, SUCH AS CONSTIPATION, (COSTIVENESS) FLATULENCY, FULLNESS OR BLOOD TO THE HEAD, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, NAUSEA, HEARTBURN, DISGUST FOR FOOD, FULLNESS OR WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH, SOUR ERUCTATIONS, SINKING OR FLUTTERING AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH, SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, HURRIED AND DIFFICULT BREATHING, FLUTTERING AT THE HEART, CHOKING SENSATIONS WHEN IN A LYING POSTURE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DOTS OR WEBS BEFORE THE SIGHT, FEVER AND DULL PAIN IN THE HEAD, DEFICIENCY OF PERSPIRATION, YELLOWNESS OF THE SKIN AND EYES, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK, CHEST, LIMBS, &c., SUDDEN FLUSHES OF HEAT, BURNING IN THE FLESH, CONSTANT IMAGININGS OF EVIL AND GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled—if equalled—by any other preparation in the United States as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED,

From the "*Boston Bee.*"

The editor said, Dec. 22nd—

Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are pleased that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use.

"SCOTT'S WEEKLY," one of the best Literary papers published, said, Aug. 23—

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in